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WEATHER: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler; light westerly winds.
EASTERN NEW YORK: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler.
NEW JERSEY: Cloudy and cooler.

EARLY EDITION

CHINESE RETAKE KEY TOWN AT SHANGHAI

Million at Polls In Big Turnout For Primaries

Observers Predict Defeat of Copeland in Contest—Big Write-In for LaGuardia Reported at Polls

Nearly a million voters went to the polls yesterday in one of the largest Primary Day turnouts in New York City political history. The huge turnout, which reflected the public's keen interest in the three-cornered mayoralty contest, was orderly on the whole, with only occasional cases of violence reported, and these not serious. The city's 20,000 police were on duty in the schools, barber shops and candy stores which served as polling places.

The polling places, which opened at 3 P.M. and closed at 10 P.M., reported that voting started briskly at the very start of the primaries and worked up to a climax in the closing hours, when lines were to be found outside of many booths.

BIG WRITE-IN

While supporters of both anti-New Deal Senator Royal S. Copeland and Jeremiah T. Mahoney made claims of victory in the Democratic primaries early in the day, impartial observers agreed that the large turnout would spell victory for Mahoney when the ballots are finally tabulated today.

The Republican contest was considerably closer, according to investigations in a number of districts, but supporters of Mayor LaGuardia were confident that he would come out ahead of his opponent, Sen. Copeland, who sought the resignations from both major parties.

Some observers attributed the large turnout to the desire of progressive Democrats to write in Mayor LaGuardia's name. An independent investigation of the Daily Worker showed that voters in a number of East Side districts were taking longer than the usual time in the voting booths, thus indicating that considerable writing-in was going on.

Even veteran Tammany watchers and election workers were amazed at the strength of the write-in movement for LaGuardia in view of the fact that it had taken public root only 72 hours before.

JUMP ON BANDWAGON

The usual rumors of last-minute trades and switches were heard in political quarters, but expert sentiment believed there was a foundation for reports that a number of Copeland captains had made eleventh-hour leaps to the Mahoney bandwagon.

Some captains under Tammany leader William P. Kennealy, who heads part of the 12th Assembly District, were reported as among those who had bolted from Copeland just before the polls opened.

One of the most important by-products of the primaries will be the results of the various leadership contests in Tammany Hall. If Mahoney is adjudged the victor when the final results become available early today, it spells doom for the overlordship of Chris-

BMT REFUSES MEDIATION ON TWO DEMANDS

Strike Nearer as Subway Officials Reject Mayor LaGuardia's Offer

BMT officials yesterday brought the possibility of a strike on the vast transit network which supplies subway, trolley, bus and elevated service to 2,000,000 persons nearer when they refused the services of the State Mediation Board.

The position of the executive committee of BMT board of directors was that mediation "would not be fruitful at the present time," according to Walter S. Meyer of the State Mediation Board.

The Transport Workers Union, CIO, in a letter to Mayor LaGuardia, announced earlier "if the BMT is prepared to enter now into a reasonable contract, we stand ready to resume negotiations today."

RAP BMT STAND

The union told the Mayor, however, that the BMT's "arbitrary and utterly unreasonable attitude has caused the thousands of BMT workers to say with one voice that they refuse to work any longer for substandard wages under inhuman working conditions."

The letter to the Mayor was sent by Michael J. Quill, union president, in acknowledgement of a message from LaGuardia the day before. The Mayor warned that he would hold that side responsible for a strike which refused to negotiate, and urged the company to resume negotiations.

Negotiations broke down Monday, after six weeks, when Gerhardt Dahl, banker head of the BMT board of directors, declared that not one cent of wage increases would be granted BMT employees. The CIO union was overwhelmingly selected as collective bargaining agency in a poll conducted by the State Labor Relations Board in July.

Meyers met with the executive committee of the B-MT board of directors in Dahl's office at 18 Pine Street. His offer of the State Mediation Board services will be repeated



The Bill of Rights

The following first ten amendments to the Constitution are the famous Bill of Rights which are the result of the victory which the American people won against the reactionaries. They were placed into the Constitution on September 25, 1789, a great day in the struggle for American democracy. These democratic rights did not exist in the original draft as it came out of the Constitutional Convention September 17, 1787. This draft was adopted only after the people had been promised the Bill of Rights.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

(AMENDMENT I)
Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for redress of grievances.

(AMENDMENT II)
A well-regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

(AMENDMENT III)
No soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

(AMENDMENT IV)
The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

(AMENDMENT V)
No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall any person be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

(AMENDMENT VI)
In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall be, and to be informed of the charges against him, and to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have the assistance of counsel for his defense; to examine the witnesses against him; to compel the attendance of witnesses in his favor; and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

(AMENDMENT VII)
In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

(AMENDMENT VIII)
Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

(AMENDMENT IX)
The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

(AMENDMENT X)
The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

Guns Halt Negroes from Better Job

Cotton Pickers Held in Peonage—Many Are Cut From Relief Rolls

WARRENTON, Ga., Sept. 16.—

With all Negroes of Warren County warned not to get on trucks leaving the county, deputies and growers stood guard, shot guns in hand, as Negro pickers were forced to pick cotton at 40 cents a hundred.

The order to keep the thousands of pickers in this county in peonage came as many sought to move to adjoining Glascock county where 75 cents a hundred is offered.

Yesterday shot guns were fired into the air as a warning to the pickers that the growers "mean business." No Negro can escape the county and no Negro can get on relief while there are jobs at 40 cents a hundred.

What's more, they know that the farmers mean business. This trouble never would have started if

FORCED FROM WPA

"The darkies have been told not to get on any truck leaving the county," Sheriff G. P. Hogan said. "And what's more, they know that the farmers mean business. This trouble never would have started if

British Ships At Valencia Are Bombed

18 Killed, 50 Wounded in Capital During Air Raid

VALENCIA, Spain, Sept. 16 (UP).—The British vessels Jean Weems and Pracet were damaged by shrapnel during a fascist airplane raid on the port of Valencia, it was learned today. Capt. Everett of the Jean Weems was wounded in the thigh.

Eighteen persons were killed and 50 wounded in the city during the raid. An unconfirmed report said a British seaman on the Jean Weems was killed. Neither the Jean Weems nor the Pracet were able to leave port because of the damage. The Jean Weems had 70 shrapnel holes in her hull and superstructure and the bridge was badly damaged.

The big guns, booming away in the center of the city along the Gran Via and around the Puerto del Sol. High calibre explosives, whistling over the business section, caused widespread damage in residential districts.

The shells fell at intervals of three minutes. The casualties were not revealed by the War Office.

GERMANS CAPTURED
Street cars and automobiles circulated freely and newsboys—attempting to make themselves heard above the din—shouted editions telling of a victory of Asturian miners on the Leon sector of the north-west front.

The War Office reported discovery of the bodies of two German aviators in the wreckage of two Junker bombing planes brought down by Loyalist anti-aircraft crews near Sarinena airport.

The Junker planes were brought down during a 15-minute dog fight above the airport.

Foes' Big Guns Bomb Madrid; Nazis Captured

German Planes Downed by Loyalists' Ships Near Sarinena

MADRID, Sept. 16 (UP).—The National Palace opposite the Casa de Campo along the Manzanares River, where King Alfonso XIII lived before he was driven into exile, was damaged today during an hour and a half bombardment of Madrid by fascist siege guns.

The big guns, booming away in the center of the city along the Gran Via and around the Puerto del Sol. High calibre explosives, whistling over the business section, caused widespread damage in residential districts.

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Krumbein To Broadcast At 7 Tonight

C.P. State Secretary to Speak on Constitution

Charles Krumbein, New York State Secretary of the Communist Party will deliver a State-wide Constitution Anniversary broadcast over the New York State Regional Network (WINS, New York) tonight from 7 to 7:15 P.M. Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

Krumbein's subject is entitled, "Restore the Constitution to the People."

Stations included in the New York State Regional Network are: New York, WINS, WABY, Albany, WABC, Auburn, WEAY, Rochester, WBNY, Buffalo.

5 Million Jobless; 2 Million Relief Rolls Predicted

BOSTON, Sept. 16 (UP).—A permanent national relief load of between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 unemployed was forecast today by Assistant National WPA Administrator Corrington Gill.

He told the Municipal Finance Officers Association that "we must expect a permanent unemployment of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000, as well as a relief load equivalent to somewhat more than half of this figure."

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Glass Firm Head To Run Jobless Census in Nation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UP).—John D. Biggers, Toledo, O., glass manufacturing president, accepted an appointment today as administrator of a Federal unemployment census.

Biggers' official title will be "administrator of a census of partial employment, unemployment and occupations."

Biggers, 48-year-old president of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., revealed also that the census probably will be made through the Post Office Department.

The administration previously considered utilizing election facilities. Whatever final plan is adopted, the count will be made on the basis of voluntary registration and not a door-to-door canvass, Biggers said.

Search for Endeavour

BOSTON, Sept. 16 (UP).—Three Coast Guard cutters and a patrol boat searched off Nantucket today for T. O. M. Sopwith's yacht, Endeavour I, missing since Monday night when she broke away from a motor yacht towing her back to England.

'Big Swords' Take Lotien From Invader

Major Battle Looms Near Peiping As Nanking Army Concentrates Its Forces Outside City—Canton Bombed By Japanese

(Copyright, 1937, by United Press)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16.—Chinese troops today recaptured the strategic city of Lotien on the motor road between Shanghai and Liuhoo, north of Shanghai, in a fierce surprise attack on two Japanese flanks.

Chinese displayed a battle-scarred rising sun flag captured from the 22nd Japanese brigade during the fighting.

Chinese waited until Japanese artillery, tanks and cavalry attempted an eastward thrust out of Lotien, which they still held. The Chinese executed a half-right turn and attacked the Japanese on the right and left flanks, at the same time engaging the center.

The Chinese, finding themselves on three sides of the Japanese forces, went over the top of the battered trenches and fought their way into Lotien, using their big ways to smash a back-to-the-wall bayonet attack.

Chinese troops were estimated at 300,000. Japanese expected they would consolidate around Peiping-Fu and dig in for a large-scale battle.

China warned foreign shipping today to stay outside the 122d meridian, off the China coast, between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., indicating the government was preparing to send out a fleet of war planes to attempt to break the Japanese blockade.

The Chinese warning was given in official notices to the embassies. Roughly, the region mentioned extends across waters between the coast and where pilot ships are anchored in the vicinity of this city.

In shipping circles it was reported the Chinese had decided to close the port of Ningpo, across Hangchow Bay from Shanghai, by sinking hulks in the water entrance to the town.

CANTON BOMBED
The U. S. Consulate General advised all Americans at Hanchow, northern seaport in Kiangsu Province, to leave for Tsingtao, to the North, in view of the Chinese decision to close the port. The American gunboat Canopus is at Tsingtao.

The Chinese Central News Agency's Canton correspondent reported that seven Japanese planes had bombed that city and fought a 20-minute dog fight with Chinese pursuit ships. The dispatch said several bombs fell in the eastern suburbs, but did little damage.

There was intense machine gun fire, interspersed with artillery, on the Chapel front, but a Japanese spokesman said the big offensive had not started there.

Japanese warships and shore batteries along the lower Whangpoo River bombarded a wide area between Kaigwan and Chapel, rattling windows in the International Settlement. Heavy shells fell at the rate of 15 a minute.

Both Dodd and Bingham will return shortly to their posts abroad.

Roosevelt Talks With Envoys To London, Berlin

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UP).—President Roosevelt arranged today to canvass the European international situation with American Ambassadors to England and Germany.

The President had a fifteen-minute appointment with William Dodd, Ambassador to Berlin, and ten minutes with Robert W. Bingham, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Both Dodd and Bingham will return shortly to their posts abroad.

British Crew Refuses War Cargo; Arrested for Hong Kong Sitdown

HONG KONG, Sept. 16.—Fourteen British and nine Negro members of the crew of the freighter Severn Leigh, under charter of the Mitsui Japanese Line were held for trial today far staging a sitdown strike and preventing the ship from sailing to Japan with a cargo of scrap iron.

The militant crew said that they refused to assist Japan in its murderous attack on the Chinese people, and that their sympathies were with China.

The 23 seamen were remanded for trial and charged with disobeying their captain's orders.

British seamen have been active in staging protest strikes not only in defense of the Chinese people, but recently they tied up several vessels sailing from England and America for ports in Spain controlled by Franco.

Banker Chief of BMT, Who Vetoed Pay Boost, Gets \$135,000 a Year

By M. H.

In their demand for better conditions, the workers of the BMT are coming up against a gang of crooks whose financial operations every New York citizen ought to know about.

The BMT is controlled by a small clique of J. P. Morgan-Rockefeller bankers who have been bleeding the city treasury and the city's population in a manner that would put the Al Capones in the ranks of amateurs.

Let the people of New York consider the facts.

The BMT banker-crooks, headed by their stooge, Gerhardt M. Dahl, talk as if they own the BMT subway. They do not. The City of New York owns it, and paid

for it with the money of the people.

CITY BUILT SUBWAY

In 1913, the BMT bankers engineered a steal known to the traction experts as Dual Contract No. 4 by which the city generously agreed to build the present BMT subways if the bankers would kindly consent to operate it under a lease that would not expire before 1968.

Naturally, the bankers agreed with pleasure. The city sank \$207,000,000 into the subway, and the bankers invested \$168,000,000 in equipment—they became "partners." But what partners—one gets all the

gravy, and the City gets all the debts.

INTEREST TOO

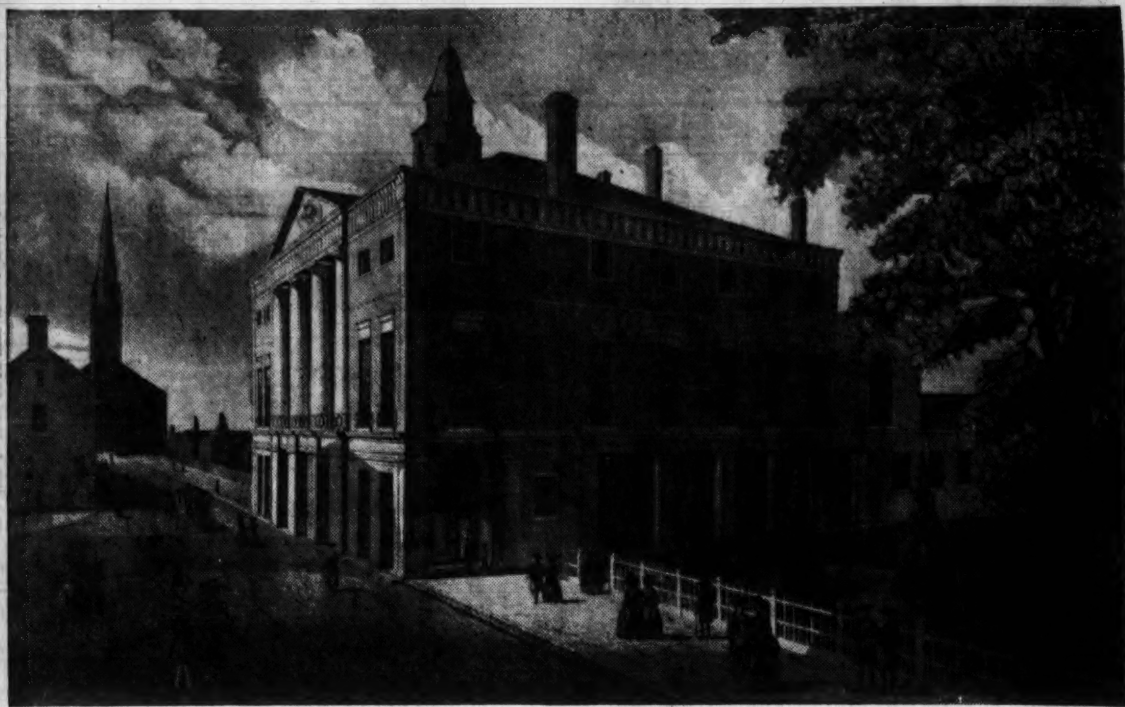
For the smart bankers, working hand in hand with the Tammany gang, wrote a little clause into the Contract No. 4 which guarantees the bankers exactly \$3,500,000 every year no matter what the operating costs or net income might be.

On top of that, the city has been setting aside regularly every year \$18,500,000 in a sinking fund to guarantee the payments on the interest and traction bonds which they issued to build the subway lines. Experts have figured out that

(Continued from Page 3)

Peace Groups to Picket Japanese Consulate Tomorrow

Scene of the Inauguration of the First President of the U. S.



Here, at the old Federal Hall in New York City, George Washington was inaugurated the first President of the United States. He had been Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army and President of the Convention which produced the Constitution of the United States 150

years ago. The inauguration occurred on the balcony April 30, 1789. The building, now destroyed, was at Wall and Nassau streets, near Trinity Church. The first Congress of the United States was convened in Federal Hall.

ITALY PIRATE, SPAIN PREMIER TELLS LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 1)

which it deems just, will not close its eyes to realities," he said.

PROTESTS EXCLUSION
He protested against the exclusion of Loyalist Spain, "a Mediterranean power and chief victim of pirate attacks," from the Nyon pact. He lauded the Nyon conference for its speed but said it failed to provide for "collective protection" against submarines violating the 1936 London protocol humanizing submarine warfare, that it failed to take into consideration "pirate attacks by surface warships and gave no security to Loyalist Spain's ships."

The Nyon powers tomorrow will approve annexes extending the scheme to "pirate" attacks by warships and airplanes.

The council must put aside the theory that the attacks in the Mediterranean are a phenomenon whose causes are not ascertainable," Negrin said sarcastically.

CITES AFFIDAVIT
He added that he had, a few minutes before, turned over to the League headquarters sworn statements by the captain and crew of the Spanish steamer Campeador, which was sunk by two Italian warships.

"The Italian warships," he said, "made no attempt to rescue the crew, some of whom perished in flames or beneath the waves." The League Council earlier sought support of the United States in its consideration of Japan's undeclared war on China.

The Council, executive body for the world forum of 50 nations, gave its approval to the initiative of Great Britain and France in reviving the 23-power advisory committee on Sino-Japanese conflicts which was created when Japan overran Manchuria in 1931. The United States has an observer's seat on this committee.

OKAY U. S.
The Chinese League representative, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, approved the measure to bring the United States back into league collaboration but insisted that the Council must remain responsible for action on China's appeal under Articles 10, 11 and 17 of the League Covenant.

The decision to bring the United States into the Far East deliberations to act on China's appeal for League action against Japan's "flagrant aggression" was arranged before the Council was convened. The French and British delegates persuaded Dr. Koo to refrain from insisting on immediate action by the Council on China's demand for invocation of the covenant.

France and Britain were particularly anxious to delay action on Article 17 of the Covenant until S. 8 cooperation could be obtained. The League provides that non-member nations like Japan shall be invited to participate in any discussions concerning them. If the non-member refuses, the League continues with its action.

Guns Halt Negroes From Better Jobs
SAN PEDRO, Calif., Sept. 16 (UP).—Sixteen airplanes intended for Chinese use in the Chinese-Japanese war were removed today from the government-owned freighter Wichita, the result of President Roosevelt's restriction on arms shipments to the Orient.

Earlier, an oil barge had been prevented from loading 15,000 barrels of fuel oil aboard the "Wichita" on orders of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific, composed of labor unions, whose leaders said they were attempting "to follow out President Roosevelt's proclamation."

The Wichita, privately operated, was to sail tonight for Manila with a cargo of what a spokesman for the Panama-Pacific Line, agents for the Wichita, described as "ordinary freight." He denied reports that the freight was chiefly scrap iron for use in the manufacture of munitions.

ASK BONUSES
It was believed that the sailing might be further delayed, since the Wichita's crew was under orders of the National Maritime Union, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, to refuse to sail without a guarantee of a \$250 "war bonus" per seaman.

Observers believed the decision to sail to Manila, instead of China, may have been made to avert the threatened strike for war bonuses. He admitted, nevertheless, that the Wichita would be refueled at her anchorage in the outer harbor instead of putting in to the dock.

Disposition of the airplanes remained in doubt. They may be returned to the East Coast or shipped to China on a privately owned vessel, which would make the journey at its owners' risk in accordance with President Roosevelt's orders.

The government action drew expressions of regret from Chinese Ambassador C. T. Wang who called at the State Department at Washington, D. C. He is understood to have said that the order undoubtedly will react to the benefit of Japan and to the injury of China. It was indicated that his move was not a diplomatic protest.

League Pavilion Collapses in Paris
PARIS, Sept. 16 (UP).—The League of Nations Pavilion at the Paris exposition collapsed today as the League council at Geneva was scheduled to hear the pleas by China and the Spanish Loyalists for aid.

Gulf Dockers Ask Raise
GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 16 (UP).—Wage increases of 18 percent to 25 percent are demanded by union longshoremen in the new contract they have submitted to employers. They ask an increase in pay for general loading from 85 cents to \$1 an hour.

China Set for Long War Against Japan

Nanking Takes Steps to Protect Civilians From Invaders—Unity With Communists Strengthens Military, Political Position

(Copyright, 1937, by United Press)
NANKING, Friday, Sept. 17 (UP).—China, borrowing from the experience of Occidental nations during the World War, organized itself today for a long and drawn-out conflict with Japan.

North China Towns Looted By Japanese

Foreigners Compensated by High Command to Hush Protests

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)
TIENTSIN, Sept. 16.—The native population of North China is being systematically robbed and looted by the Japanese troops of invasion, a survey of Tientsin, Peiping and the surrounding countryside shows.

A number of foreigners and foreign-owned organizations have also suffered heavy losses from the Japanese troops, but in cases where they made strong protests the Japanese high command has granted compensation to prevent the cases from reaching the foreign consulates.

An American named Lamp, held up and robbed by Japanese soldiers in the Western Hills district near Peiping in late July, has just been granted \$800 as compensation. A local golf club owned by foreigners was also paid \$300 to make good losses sustained when a Japanese detachment looted the club's canteen.

Russian White Guards who fled the October Revolution have enlisted wholesale in Japan's terror machine designed to keep down the native population behind the Japanese battle lines.

White Guard Japanese agent, one Pastukhin, who helped organize the raid on the Soviet consulate in Tientsin, has recruited 300 of his fellow White Guard thugs for the Japanese.

Garbed in Japanese uniforms, they are delegated to guard railways, bridges and telegraph systems from the constant guerrilla attacks by Chinese partisans who spring up from the night to destroy vital Japanese communication points.

Planes Taken Off U. S. Ship Going to China

Seamen Ask Bonuses on Wichita, Bound for War Zone

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KELLOGG PACT ENFORCEMENT IS SOUGHT

Chinese Girl Student to Speak at Rally After March

An open air meeting will follow the peace procession at the Japanese Consulate tomorrow at which representatives of the Friends of the Chinese People, trade unions, church, social, fraternal and peace bodies will participate. The keynote will be a warning against the danger of the so-called Neutrality Act, and a plea to sign petitions which are now being circulated for 200,000 signatures, asking the President to invoke the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty as the surest path to peace in the Far East.

Speakers at the meeting will be Sing Wheel, a young Chinese student at Columbia University; Helen Holman of the Friends of the Chinese People and the Harlem Peace Committee; and Julia Church Kolar of the same organization; Joseph Portal, for the American League Against War and Fascism; and prominent trade unionists.

Women have given a keen interest in the procession. Anna Center Schneiderman of the State Board and Resolutions Committee of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Catherine Solender of the same organization; Katherine Torrell of the Council for Social Action, Margaret Forsyth of Teachers' College, also Professor Edwin Berry Burgum of New York University, will take part in the procession.

FOR KELLOGG PACT
Framed cartoons in color graphically picturing the plight of China in the present Far Eastern crisis will be a striking feature of the procession. The slogans will vigorously uphold the provisions of the Kellogg Peace Pact and ask that they be invoked by the President. Neutrality will be shown as a means of strengthening Japan in her policy of ruthless aggression and thus endangering the peace of the entire world.

Joseph Portal in his final plea to mobilize in impressive numbers at the Japanese consulate tomorrow, stated:

"September 18th, since the invasion of Manchuria in 1931 by the Japanese has been for the Chinese 'National Humiliation Day,'—signifying as it does the date on which, in 1931, the beginning of Japan's ruthless war of conquest in China.

GARDEN MEETING OCT. 1
"Each year since that time, the Chinese have picketed the Japanese consulate, but they have done it alone. Now in the momentous crisis in Chinese history, a crisis which affects all democratic peoples, let us show that the reactionary opinion in America, already beginning to make itself felt, shall not be permitted to prevail. A determined and militant demonstration of strength in opposition to Chinese aggression, which might conceivably extend to our own country, must make itself felt.

"For this reason we urge all friends of the Chinese people in their deep crisis to join with the representatives of labor, church, fraternal, social and peace organizations who in this mighty procession will make a plea for the invocation of the Kellogg-Briand Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty as the only sure path to peace."

The peace march and meeting which will follow will be a springboard for the gigantic mass meeting now in preparation for Oct. 1, at the Madison Square Garden, the keynote of which will be "China Today—United States Tomorrow." All participants are asked to mobilize by 11 A. M. tomorrow at the Japanese Consulate, 42nd St. and Fifth Ave.

Toronto To Open Schools Monday; Paralysis Wanes
TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 16 (UP).—Authorities prepared today to open secondary schools next Monday if Health Department reports show that the city's infantile paralysis epidemic is largely confined to persons not of high school or technical school age.

Public schools, however, probably will remain closed until the following Monday, it was said. Both public and secondary schools normally open on Sept. 1.

If secondary schools are opened next week, extra nurses will be recruited to examine all pupils for possible paralysis symptoms. Health officials announced a fall in the number of new cases here. Only 12 patients were admitted to isolation wards yesterday. They brought the total since June to 512. One death brought the fatality total to 27.

Throughout the Province there have been 1,591 cases and 49 deaths.

Three Die as Truck Collides with Auto
MONTROSE, Pa., Sept. 16 (UP).—Three men were killed today when their automobile collided with a ten-ton truck near here.

The victims were Daniel Hand, Konstant Glorowski and Otto Kadun, all of Franklin Forks, Pa.

Save a Dime a Day and pave the way for Socialism! Help build the \$500,000 Daily Worker Fund.

Living Costs Big Issue in N. Y. Election, Amter, Communist Candidate for Council, Says

Urges Defeat of Tammany Nominees at All Costs and the Election of American Labor Party Ticket in Radio Address

Soaring food prices and rents make the high cost of living the central issue before the workers of the city in the current election campaign, I. Amter, Communist councilman candidate from Manhattan declared last night in a radio address. Amter spoke over Station WOR. His speech was the first in a series of radio addresses to be delivered by Communist candidates.

Urging the defeat of Tammany at all costs and the election of the American Labor Party ticket, Amter pointed out that a progressive administration would have to take steps towards reduction of the cost of living.

LIVING COST CENTRAL ISSUE
"We Communists declare that the central issue in the coming campaign is the high cost of living," he said. There has been, he said, "A calamitous rise in the cost of food, such as milk, bread, meat and fish, as well as clothing."

Rents have gone up as much as 50 per cent in the slum districts, he added. The Communist candidate demanded emergency rent legislation and pledged that if elected to the City Council he would fight for such legislation.

An "immediate investigation by the City, State and Federal governments of the price of foodstuffs and the establishment of a pasteurizing plant in New York as a yardstick" was also demanded.

Praising the administration for making a beginning in the extension of social services, Amter pointed out that a wide tax program to meet the full needs of the city's people would have to be adopted. On this point he said:

TAX BURDEN ON POOR
"Taxation is a vital matter in the city of New York, but it is the rich who are escaping just taxation and the burden is being placed upon the small owners and the people as a whole."

"Is it not true that the rich are made to pay for the benefit of the poor?"

WHAT'S ON Newark, N. J.
TOM PAINE DAVY, Great Communist Party on 18th Anniversary. I. Amter, member of Central Committee, Friday, Sept. 17, 8:30 P. M. 3000 Main, 358 Morris Ave.

Philadelphia
GRAND OPENING OF THE Philadelphia Workers School. Speakers: Clarence Hathaway, A. Markoff, Elizabeth Curry Flynn, Pat Toohy, Samson Putnam, Albert Blumberg, Thomas Nabholz, Carl Reese, Chairman, Marc Blumenthal will perform musical selection from his smash hit "The Gracie Walk" Friday, September 17th, 8:15 P. M. sharp, Olympia Arena, Broad and Bainbridge Sts. Adm. 25c.

BOSTON, MASS.
OLYDIE JOHNSON, organizer Farmers' Union, speaks on "The Truth About the Hershey Strike Episode." Sunday, Sept. 19, 8:15 P. M. Grand Fraternity Hall, 1628 Arch St. Sub. 25c.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMUNIST PARTY Convention Celebration
EARL BROWDER
15th Anniversary of the American Constitution

OTIS HOOD
Candidate for Mayor of Boston
PHIL FRANKFELD
15th Anniversary of the C. P. U. S. A. HISTORICAL PROGRAM

SUNDAY, SEPT. 19th at 3 P. M. SYMPHONY HALL—Boston
Tickets at 4, Beale St., Boston 615 Beale St., Cambridge

Calls ALP Center of Progressives in City Election

New York, but on a nation-wide scale, for a continued struggle for progress, peace and prosperity. It would aid in the alignment of all progressive forces in the building of a new party, the Farmer-Labor Party by 1940, a party that can become the governing party of the United States.

"We are giving full support to the platform and ticket of the ALP and we repeat our assertion that we will withdraw our Communist candidates in favor of the candidates nominated by the ALP. However, four Communists will run in the election for City Council, one in each borough."

HOW IT CAN BE DONE
"In previous elections, because the Communist Party was a minority party, many voters declared they did not wish to waste their votes. Today under P. R. they can say, 'Now it can be done.'"

"On the basis of the new charter, proportional representation and preferential voting, Communists can and will be elected to the City Council. They will be elected not in opposition to the ALP but supplementary to the ALP candidates. I ask you therefore on November 2nd to cast your first choice for Isidore Begun, Communist candidate for City Council in Kings; first choice for Isidore Begun, Communist candidate for City Council in Bronx; first choice for Paul Crook, Communist candidate for City Council in Queens. These are men that deserve your full support. They are earnest, sincere, courageous in the service of the people. I call your attention to the fact that in the various precincts you will not find their names in the same order. Look for the name and mark 'I' beside the name of each Communist candidate in the respective borough."

SEEK PROGRESSIVE UNITY
"We Communists are doing everything in our power to bring about a full line-up of progressives on Nov. 2nd. The reactionaries are making a testing ground for their policies in the New York municipal elections. They hope to win the elections, thereby influencing the Congressional elections in 1938 and the Presidential election of 1940."

"Victory, on the other hand, for the progressives would strengthen not only the progressive forces in the City but also the progressive forces in the State and Nation."

ALP SEEN PROGRESSIVE
The center of the progressive movement in New York is the American Labor Party. The program of the American Labor Party, recently announced, is a progressive platform and is acceptable to all progressive forces. It suffers only in that it fails to deal with such important issues as taxation, the rights of labor, the rights of the Negro people, and several other plans.

The ALP program has been accepted by Fusion and the Progressive Committee and by the progressives within the Republican Party. It should be acceptable also to the progressive groups in the Democratic Party.

The progressives in the Democratic Party are bitterly opposed to the Tammany machine returning to City Hall once more. The whole city knows what Tammany means. It is the symbol of graft, tin boxes, political corruption, political patronage. Tammany in City Hall would mean the return to the days of Jimmy Walker and Grover Whalen and their brutal attacks upon the workers and unemployed in New York.

"Tammany Hall must be prevented from getting control of the city administration. The progressives in the Democratic Party should rally around the program and ticket of the American Labor Party as the other progressive groups are doing."

THE DRIVE IS ON
By Jed Willis
Not only is this the anniversary week of the Communist Party of the United States, which was founded eighteen years ago, but it is the 15th anniversary of the American Constitution. In Boston, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, the Communist Party is celebrating the two events by inaugurating local action on the \$240,000 Party and Press Building Drive.

In Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, additional campaigning for funds will take place, for local elections in those cities mean that the Communist Party must enter the struggle for good government and must have the financial backing necessary for this work.

MORE STATES IN DRIVE RACE
Two states also enter the campaign with colors flying this week. Connecticut and New Jersey, heart of the industrial east, center of union organization drives in many cities, join the three cities in a streamlined campaign for the Daily Worker, the Sunday and to double the membership of the Party.

In each city and state, careful thought of the Workers' Schools of New York. I met Comrade Ed Smith, assistant director of the School, the other day and he placed in my hand the Fall Term announcement of courses.

15 YEARS OF MARXIST SCHOOL
It's the fifteenth year of the school and the booklet which describes the courses is better than that turned out by many a small college. Better printed, and you may be sure that the courses taught in the school will tell you the truth and not the half-truths and twisted ideas of the endowed or politically ridden schools and colleges of our capitalist country of today.

This week, when we are celebrating the 18th Anniversary of the Communist Party, Comrade Sam Don's course on the "History of the Communist Party of the United States" is something you may want to attend. Comrade Don is managing editor of the Daily Worker and he has lived with the Party through its years of fire. A brilliant Marxist analyst, he'll open your mind to the real American qualities of our Party.

Or, if you want to know something about the Organizational Principles of the Party, George Blake teaches that course. Drop into the school when you're downtown, give Ed Smith your contribution for the drive and sign up for one of these courses—a treat you owe yourself.

And while you're downtown, get that Dime-a-Day card, if you have not got one yet.

BMT Banker Chief, Who Vetoed Pay Rise, Gets \$135,000 a Year

Wall Street Gouges City in Robber Traction Agreement

(Continued from Page 1)

this fund will contain \$85,000,000 more than will be required to protect the investments of the bankers—a slight overcharge that comes out of the hides of the BMT workers and the people of the city.

One more point. The \$3,500,000 profit which the banks get every year as a minimum has been guaranteed for them by the Tammany contract for 50 years!

Another point. Whenever there is not enough profit to satisfy this piratical arrangement, the city permits the BMT to let the debt run into the next year as a "deficit," and these "deficits" accumulate over the years. This is wonderful for the BMT stockholders, since no matter how much the BMT lines may make, there is never anything left over the city to share as a "partner" because of the "accumulated deficits."

CITY CAN WAIT

The traction companies come first—the city can wait. Thus, since this arrangement was drawn up, there has accumulated a deficit owing to the city of no less than \$300,000,000, while the BMT and IRT (really the same outfit) have only small "deficits" coming to them.

Under this arrangement, from 1922 to 1932, for ex-

ample, the traction bankers have collected in paid-out profits no less than \$456,000,000, an amount equal to \$22 a week for every traction worker for the ten years. That is to say, for every \$32 a week which the average traction worker is supposed to have collected in wages during these ten years, he or she has made a private contribution of \$22 to some Wall Street banker. Even under the present scheme that stinks with crookedness, the wages of the traction workers could be practically DOUBLED without interfering with the legitimate operating costs of the road.

Gerhard M. Dahl became chairman of the BMT in 1930, and he also operates for the J. P. Morgan, Kuhn Loeb—Rockefeller traction gang in the IRT. In fact, the IRT has many of the same directors as the BMT and three of the members of the Board of Directors of the Chase National Bank (Rockefeller's Bank) are on the boards of both the BMT and IRT.

\$135,000 A YEAR

Mr. Dahl, the man who cannot "afford" to pay his employees a living wage, collects \$135,000 a year as a "salary," and he was forced to admit under pressure of a suit brought against him by small stockholders, he also gave himself and his side-kick, Menden, an ad-

ditional secret bonus of \$480,000 in the two years after 1928.

To give the reader an idea of how these respectable pirates work, consider the following transaction in 1926: The New York Rapid Transit, which is the operating company controlled by the BMT, which is only a holding company, decided to pay out a little plum of \$10 a share dividends to its parent, the BMT. But it didn't have the money.

So on that day the BMT (controlled by Rockefellers) borrowed \$1,500,000 from the Chase National (a Rockefeller Bank) at 5 per cent (good profit for the bank), and loaned it to the New York Rapid Transit, its child, at 6 per cent, and thus the "child" paid its "parent" a handsome dividend without having to go through the trouble of earning it.

This is typical. Most of these BMT moguls by all standards ought to be in jail.

The BMT and traction workers are fighting the fight of the people of New York in their struggle against the traction interests. They deserve the moral support of every decent New York citizen.

(If you want to read the simplest and best analysis of this whole traction muddle, you should get the pamphlet put out by the Civic Research Bureau called *The Five-Cent Fare Is in Danger*.)

Guildsmen Picket Eagle Plant



Demanding signed agreement with management New York newspaper Guildsmen are striking on Brooklyn Eagle. Photo shows the picket line at the plant which has been maintained despite arrests and threats by the Police Department.

Rubber Workers Plan Fight for 6-Hour Day

Youth Congress Endorsed at Akron Convention—Full Support of Non-Partisan League Voted—Fascist Warmakers Are Condemned

By Lawrence Emery

(Special to the Daily Worker)

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The thoroughly progressive character of the United Rubber Workers Union was more than emphasized here today when delegates to the second annual convention got to work on resolutions. They endorsed the American Youth Congress, lashed out against fascist warmakers, voted to achieve a six-hour day and went on record unanimously for intensified independent political action by labor.

Discussion on the American Youth Congress occupied nearly the entire morning session after the chairman of the Resolutions Committee, L. S. Buckmaster, recommended non-occurrence in five resolutions calling for endorsement of the Youth Congress and for representation at the next congress.

Buckmaster, in speaking for the committee's recommendation, objected to affiliation with the Youth Congress by the rubber union, and an amendment was offered to omit affiliation but to endorse the principles and to send an official delegate to the next congress.

Pointing to the Akron victory where 11 out of 12 labor candidates in the municipal elections were nominated in the primaries as proving the possibility of successful labor action by labor, the convention decided to "cooperate with every progressive force on the political field in encouraging Labor's Non-Partisan League activities."

Substantial financial contributions were voted unanimously to Tom Mooney and the Scottsboro boys. The attacks upon the CIO by "the reactionary forces of big finance and industry and their hired politicians and subversive press" were answered by the adoption of three resolutions reaffirming faith in the CIO and pledging full support in the furtherance of its work.

FOR 6-HOUR DAY
Other resolutions adopted unanimously call for the establishment of a six-hour day throughout the rubber industry with wage raises to bring the general scale up to the Akron level; for the strengthening of the National Social Security Act; for a determined move in every locality to abolish sales taxes; for a close bond with the union of the unemployed, the Workers Alliance; for the establishment of a union life insurance system; for improved and uniform workmen's compensation laws in all states; and for full participation in consumers cooperative movements.

The convention also extended a helping hand to the farmers by adopting a resolution calling for "the refund of the processing tax on hogs marketed for slaughter by the raisers who in fact bore all or part of the burden of such tax."

At one point in the discussion the convention bogged down completely in a maze of parliamentary technicalities, with a series of amendments and motions to refer and efforts to stifle debate. But the American Youth Congress came sailing through with flying colors, and the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

More parliamentary difficulties were encountered when a motion to reconsider the vote was made immediately after adoption of the resolution, but this was eventually defeated by an even greater majority. By its action, the convention fully endorsed the AYC, decided to be officially represented at the next congress, and all locals are urged to send delegates.

Turning their attention to the danger of war, the delegates denounced "the fascist government of Italy and Germany and the militaristic government of Japan" for "invading the territories of peaceful nations, attacking peaceful commerce of friendly nations and for horrible destruction of human life and the outcries of innocent women and children of the civilian population."

BACK NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE
Warning that the entire world is threatened with "a terrible war of self-destruction which would in-

Typo Union Biggest in Its History

Parley to Face CIO-AFL Issue at Sessions Tomorrow

By Adam Lapin

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16.—The International Typographical Union now has more members than at any previous time in its 85 years of existence. A supplementary report upon organization submitted to the delegates here today reveals.

During the past year, 6,505 new members have been signed up, bringing the total of I.T.U. members to 78,533.

The number of new printing shops brought into contact with the I.T.U. totals 441 among these are a number of the largest publishing concerns in the country including Rand-McNally, Crowell, Conde-Nast and McCall publications.

While delegates were studying the figures showing the growth of their union, routine business was being cleaned up in preparation for the debate on the vital question of the I.T.U.'s attitude toward the CIO.

FAVORS UNITY
President Charles P. Howard and other leaders of the union have gone on record as favoring action that would keep the union inside the A. F. of L. but on the basis of cooperation with the CIO in its industrial union drives.

In his address before the convention, President William Green of the A. F. of L. demanding that I. T. U. discontinue this policy and declare itself either one way or the other.

It is considered unlikely that Green's supporters at the convention the I. T. U. into immediate action resolution renouncing the I. T. U.'s support of CIO policies.

They may, however, try to force will succeed in forcing through a on this issue. President Howard, on the other hand, has indicated that he will favor continuation of the present policy for the time being.

ELECTION IN MAY
Although elections for new officers of the I. T. U. will not take place until May, the convention is being used as a sounding board for prospective candidates.

At a caucus meeting of the Independent Party last night, a slate was drawn up headed by Vice-President Claude M. Baker of San Francisco.

The Progressive Party will undoubtedly support President Charles P. Howard and Secretary-Treasurer Woodruff Randolph for re-election.

Little to Speak For Y.C.L. on Air In Three Cities

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16.—Radio listeners in Rochester, Syracuse and Buffalo will hear the voice of Johnny Little, speaking over three radio networks within the next week.

His first broadcast, "Labor Sports," was presented at four o'clock Thursday September 16 over Station WHEC in Rochester. On five o'clock Saturday in Syracuse the popular young Communist leader will broadcast from the studios of Station WSYR a fifteen minute dissertation on the Constitution. In Buffalo the Constitution will be the subject of the last of Little's broadcasts. He will deliver it sometime next week over Station WBNY.

The broadcasts will climax a two-week tour made by the executive secretary of the upper New York State area. He is expected to come back to New York City shortly to take charge of the vigorous membership drive which is being launched by the Young Communist League.

To Launch Cruiser
CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 16 (FP).—The 10,000-ton cruiser Nashville will be launched at the Camden yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company Oct. 2, company officials announced.

Legion Head Favors Vets' Neutrality in Labor Disputes

Colmery Says Convention Will Possibly Reiterate Stand—311,000 Veterans Jobless, Committee Report Shows

The 1937 convention of the American Legion, which opens next Monday, undoubtedly will re-adopt its policy of neutrality in labor disputes, Harry W. Colmery, national commander, said yesterday.

"In any big controversy," he said, "you will have Legionnaires aligned on each side."

The national commander indicated that he would oppose a general bonus for veterans, and said that he knew of no resolution to that effect before the resolutions committee.

75,000 IN CITY
Thousands of vets arrived yesterday to swell the enrollment of Legionnaires, estimated at well over 75,000, four days before the convention opens. Many hotels are sold out and ex-servicemen are being quartered in private rooming houses and in trailer camps.

Various committees are already at work on legislation, resolutions, child welfare and other points to be covered in the Legion program. The Parade Committee, planning a Fifth Ave. spectacular review, announced that a number of state governors would be included among the guests of honor.

The Veterans' Employment Committee prepared a study to be presented to the convention showing that many veterans, now over 40, either are in danger of losing their jobs or have lost them already.

This committee will urge the delegates to campaign for these Legionnaires and to point out that the age of 40 does not signify the end of a man's usefulness to the employer.

More than 311,000 veterans are now unemployed, the report pointed out.

Million at Polls In Big Turnout For Primaries

Observers See Defeat of Copeland in Both Contests

(Continued from Page 1)

topher P. Sullivan, present chief of Tammany Hall.

Although Tammany campaign managers predicted Senator Copeland would win the Democratic nomination by a "substantial majority," there was little optimism apparent at their headquarters in the Astor Hotel yesterday morning.

When pinned down the Copeland men admitted their fight, which has been principally one against progressive social legislation, would be a tough one to win. They expressed grave doubt as to whether they could defeat Mayor LaGuardia in a final show down, even if Copeland did win in the primaries.

Benjamin F. Schreiber, Copeland's campaign manager, predicted that the Senator would win the Democratic primaries in Manhattan by an 80,000 plurality over Mahoney. Earlier Tammany spokesmen said they thought the Copeland lead in Manhattan would be 60,000. Schreiber said he raised the ante, feeling the Ku Klux Klan issue would win more votes for Copeland.

HITS COPELAND
But political observers elsewhere declared that the Klan issue struck Copeland harder than it did his opponents. Copeland was given endorsement of the Klan by Hiram W. Evans, Grand Wizard of the Invisible Empire.

Even Copeland admitted the Evans endorsement, which he attempted to repudiate, had hurt his campaign.

An indication of the Senator's pessimistic outlook of the voting cast, yesterday in the fact that he did not go to his campaign headquarters to hear the returns.

He said he would get the returns in his suite in the Warwick Hotel and if things looked good he would then go to the headquarters. If he won, he said, he would go to Tammany Hall.

Mahoney awaited returns in his headquarters at 1441 Broadway. Although Mahoney headquarters denied that large sums of money had been used in its campaign, it was reported that each of the Mahoney election captains in Manhattan received \$25 yesterday.

The sum distributed to the Mahoney captains was estimated to have been \$35,000. There were approximately 1,000 captains working for Mahoney in Manhattan.

FINAL WORD
Senator Copeland's final word in the campaign yesterday was a bitter attack on Mayor LaGuardia's attempt to settle the 1934 hotel strike.

"I was a bit shocked at the time," he said in a morning radio broadcast, "when I read about the Mayor's threats during the hotel strike. Do you recall what he said in effect to the hotel men: 'If you don't settle this strike my way, I shall order the Health Commissioner to enter your premises and find health violations. Then I shall padlock your establishments.'"

He wound up by saying he was "dissatisfied with the lack of police protection in certain parts of the city and under certain conditions."

Ovseenko Named Justice Commissar Of Russian Republic
(Wireless to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Sept. 16.—V. A. Antonov-Ovseenko was appointed People's Commissar of Justice of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic today by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee.

People's Commissar of Justice of the Soviet Union Nikolai Krylenko, who previously had also headed the R.F.S.R. Commissariat of Justice, was relieved from the duties of the latter post.

Stember to Speak To Waiters on Spain
Samuel Stember, captain of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, will address a mass meeting of Local 1 of the Waiters' and Waitresses' Union, at Mecca Temple. Stember will tonight on the situation in Spain and the heroic work being carried on by the Lincoln and Garibaldi Brigades.

For a Marxist Interpretation of THE U. S. CONSTITUTION—The First American Revolution

By Jack Hardy. Describes the colonies' resistance to taxation... Social and political meaning of the revolutionary struggle for national independence. 75 cents

RECONSTRUCTION: The Battle for Democracy, by James Allen. Completion of the bourgeois democratic revolution and struggle for the 12th, 14th and 15th amendments... read Thaddeus Stevens, Frederick Douglass, Charles Sumner, Dred Scott... \$1.25

THOMAS PAINE: Selections from his writings. With an introductory study by James Allen. 25 cents

Buy them from your branch or unit
Or: Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.
Mail orders from: Workers Library Publishers, P.O. Box 148, Station D, New York, N. Y.

U.A.W. Bans Unauthorized Walkouts

Outline Demands for New Contract with General Motors

(Daily Worker Michigan Bureau)

DETROIT, Sept. 16.—The Executive Board of the International Auto Workers Union announced today that it had accepted a proposed agreement in the General Motors contract that gives the corporation power to discharge any employee found guilty of instigating an unauthorized strike.

In conjunction with the proposed amendment the board made public for the first time the other changes that they are demanding in the GM contract.

President Martin, interviewed by reporters following the release of the unauthorized strike amendment, stated that it had been accepted by the union as a means of "clearing the air" so that the union could proceed to negotiate on the other questions of wages, hours and recognition of the shop steward system.

ACCEPTED BY GM
Martin, in answer to a question, said that "GM has accepted the amendment" and agreed that it followed closely the corporation's formulation of its demand to be protected against unauthorized strikes. The amendment on unauthorized strikes, Martin pointed out, would not be operative if GM did not accept the other proposals for improvement in the present contract.

In the negotiations that open tomorrow with GM, the union will ask sole collective bargaining rights, recognition of the shop steward system, vacations with pay, reductions in working hours and pay increases. The amendment in the contract dealing with unauthorized strikes, as well as amendments, will be subject to approval by a rank and file committee of representatives in GM plants.

The wording of the unauthorized strike amendment reads: "The union recognizes and agrees that unauthorized strikes, stoppages of work, and deliberate reductions in the rate of production below standards established according to Section C of the agreement, before all steps to be taken in the grievance procedure have been complied with, are indefensible and are a violation of this provision by the union, its official members, the company will discharge or otherwise discipline the employee or employees known or found to be guilty thereof, and the union shall take effective disciplinary action against the members of the union responsible thereof. Non-compliance on the part of the union with the above provisions shall be deemed a breach of the agreement and a just cause for immediate suspension or cancellation thereof by the company."

Save a Dime a Day and help the way for Socialism! Help build the \$500,000 Party and Press Fund.

Mother Screams for Aid in Heavy Traffic As Her Baby Dies

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 16 (UP).

A mother stood in the middle of a stream of traffic on a busy Camden street today screaming that her baby was dying, and begged passing motorists to carry it to a hospital.

Traffic continued uninterrupted as the mother held the baby aloft. Finally a motorist stopped and the mother clambered into the front seat, shouting to the driver to speed to the nearest hospital.

On arrival at the hospital Mrs. Natalie Rouh ran into the accident ward with 9-week-old William Rouh, crying "Save my baby, save my baby."

Physicians told her the baby had died from a stomach disorder.

CP Candidates Speak Tonight In Astoria

Krumbein Is Scheduled as Main Speaker at Bohemian Gardens

Formal presentation of the First A. D. candidates on the Communist Party ticket will take place at an election rally tonight, at Bohemian Gardens, 2919 20th Avenue, Astoria.

The main speaker of the evening will be Charles Krumbein, State Secretary of the Communist Party, who will present the Party's platform for Queens.

The candidates are: George E. Powers for Borough President, Paul Crosbie for Councilman and Celia Balogh for Assemblyman.

Powers has been active as a trade union organizer since 1923. During the depth of the depression, he was one of the leaders in the demonstration of unemployed which contributed to the establishment of the Works Progress Administration and increased relief standards. He is at present the Assistant General Secretary of the International Workers Order, a fraternal benefit organization.

Friday's rally will include a showing of the Soviet film masterpiece, "The Youth of Maxim."

Hold Blessed Event Party for Wife of Fighter in Spain

The Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade is staging an unusual party tonight at the Ballroom, 1836 E. 18th St., Brooklyn.

The affair, a "Coming Blessed Event" party, is being held for the wife of one of the boys now fighting in the Lincoln Brigade on the Madrid front. She is in need of clothes and attire, and those attending are requested to bring as much of these necessities as they can.

Admission is fifty cents and all proceeds and articles will go to this needy cause.

BMT Refuses Mediation on Union Demands

Strike Nearer as Subway Officials Reject Mayor LaGuardia's Offer

(Continued from Page 1)

when the board of directors meets Monday.

Quill challenged the statement made to Mayor LaGuardia by William S. Menden, president of the B-MT, which claimed that the company had "existing contracts which expire October 1938," and that wage increases would "result in receivership."

"The existing contracts" are those with the now defunct company unions, which were decisively defeated by the Transport Workers Union in the State Labor Relations Board poll.

"The B-MT," Quill wrote the Mayor, "stands alone in its refusal after prolonged negotiations to grant its employees any increase whatever. Sole responsibility for the strike rests therefore on the company."

"It is the incontrovertible fact that the B-MT earns more money and pays lower wages than any other transit company in the city. Every major transit company, including the IRT, Third Ave. Railway, Fifth Ave. Coach and New York City Omnibus, has entered into a closed shop agreement with the TWU during the last four months, granting its employees wage increases ranging from 10 per cent to 30 per cent."

"You say in your letter that we have on all occasions 'displayed common sense and a public spirit in avoiding interruption of service.' That is true, but that common sense and public spirit did not desert us in our dealings with the BMT. For six long weeks, we have carried on negotiations with the company."

VOTE TO STRIKE
Quill pointed out that more than 6,000 night workers and 2,000 day workers have "voted unanimously to strike," authorizing union officials to declare the walkout "at such time as it sees fit and wise."

"We must therefore emphasize the imperative need of bringing the matter of a collective bargaining agreement between the Transport Workers Union and the BMT to an immediate conclusion."

Douglas L. MacMahon, Brooklyn business representative for the union, yesterday repeated his statement to the mass meeting of night workers in Dublin Palace that the BMT made \$5,500,000 net profit in 1936 and \$4,500,000 net profit in 1937. MacMahon again told BMT workers "to be prepared" to strike.

Houston Baker's Sign

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 16 (FP).—Complete unionization of Houston bakery plants was achieved by Bakers Local 163 with the signing of two contracts. A campaign to organize pastry shops is planned.

Speed Petitions for Communist Party Candidates, Brodsky Warns

Consumers Picket Against Milk Price

Alma Ata Goes to the Movies

Deadline for Signatures IS SEPT. 28

Begun Campaigns in Bronx For Better Schools, Housing

Boycott of Sheffield Firm Urged by Women's Groups After They Present Demands for Lower Price—Alliance, Women's Council Take Part

More than a hundred consumers picketed the offices of the National Dairy Products Corporation, 120 Broadway, yesterday morning, demanding a lowering of the cost of milk.

Carrying banners urging all consumers to join the Milk Consumers Protective Committee and informing the public that "Sheffield cuts the cream off your milk," the pickets drew attention and support from many passersby.

National Dairy Products Company is the largest milk outfit in the country, heading the milk trust, and owning the Sheffield Milk Company of New York.

A delegation of consumers, led by Dr. Caroline Whitney of the Milk Consumers Protective Committee, went from the picket line to the offices of the National Dairy Corporation to present the demands of the consumers.

Participating in the picketing of National Dairy Products were the Milk Consumers Protective Committee, the Progressive Women's Council, the United Neighborhood Houses, Consumers Union, the Henry Street Settlement, and other neighborhood consumer and cooperative groups.

On the delegation which carried the consumers' demands to the management of the corporation were Dr. Whitney, Rose Nelson, Secretary of the Progressive Women's Council, Isadora Kerr, of University Settlement House, Molly Pichney, of the P.W.C., and H. Brown of the Workers Alliance.

In an interview with Mr. J. Finney, chief sales manager of the giant milk corporation, Dr. Whitney as spokesman for the delegation declared that:

"The two increases in the price of milk this summer are unreasonable. The only possible justification would have been an increase in the prices paid to farmers who have not, however, received commensurate increase in their income as a result. The farmers in the northern counties of New York are now striking against Sheffield Company for better milk prices. We feel that this strike should be settled to improve the conditions of those farmers."

Declaring that the rising milk prices reduce consumption, Dr. Whitney said consumers are not satisfied that any just reason has been advanced for the price increase.

Finney replied by saying that the Sheffield Co. is unwilling to give in to the dairy farmers in the northern counties, expressing the opinion that these farmers should "not sell milk in the fluid market, and should be satisfied with the lower prices paid for milk to use in the manufacture of by-products."

On the corner of Broad and Wall Streets, an open air meeting was held when the delegation returned from the offices of the corporation. Dr. Whitney declared that the campaign led by the Consumers Committee to bring down the price of milk would go on.

"We are calling for a boycott of Sheffield milk," she declared. "Sheffield, as part of the largest milk company, shares the leadership in the move to increase prices and does not satisfy even its own dairy farmers."

Referring to the municipal pasteurization plan proposed in the platform of the American Labor Party as a yardstick "to regulate the price of this indispensable and vital commodity," Dr. Whitney said the Consumers Committee is enthusiastically in favor of the plan.

Boilermakers Ask CIO, AFL Push Unity

9,000 Miners Ready to Strike as Negotiations Are Halted

(Special to the Daily Worker)
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 16.—Three resolutions calling for unity between the CIO and A. F. of L. were introduced today at the convention of 400 delegates of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, in session here.

The resolutions were introduced by locals of Montana, Winnipeg and Brooklyn. There are also many resolutions before the convention demanding that the union's officers be elected by referendum vote.

The convention has already adopted a resolution introduced by the local on the Milwaukee Pacific Railroad which declared that the recent wage increase of five cents an hour is inadequate and that steps should be taken immediately by the international officers to demand a new wage increase.

The convention went on record as "the irreconcilable foe of fascism and Nazism both at home and abroad."

REED GARMENT PLANT CLOSED BY SITDOWN

MALDEN, Mo., Sept. 16.—The Malden shirt plant operated by the Reed Manufacturing Co., the notorious open shop firm owned by the reactionary ex-Senator Reed, remained closed with sitdown strikers occupying the factory.

The strike began in the pressing department where girls were turned down when they asked wage increases. Others soon joined them.

FURNITURE WORKERS STRIKE IN NEWARK

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16.—A strike at the Center Furniture Co. called on August 27th was still on today. The workers are demanding recognition of the Local 109, Retail Furniture Employees, CIO.

The Brotherhood of Railway and Shipbuilding Workers, which has obtained an anti-picketing injunction and used thugs to beat up strikers.

BROTHERHOOD WINS ON GREYHOUND LINES

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 16.—The Brotherhood of Railway and Shipbuilding Workers won a victory when the National Labor Relations Board as the collective bargaining representative of 2,000 bus drivers on Greyhound Bus Lines, the union announced. Elections were ordered to determine representation of 800 workers on the Southwestern and Atlantic lines.

Alma Ata Goes to the Movies



Modern movie houses are being constructed in all parts of U.S.S.R. Photo shows new building in Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan. Workers are able to attend shows as frequently as they desire. Prices for shows are scaled at rock-bottom.

Bay State C.P. Parley To Begin Tonight

Browder to Speak at Symphony Hall Meeting Sunday Afternoon—Otis Hood Speaks Over Radio on Constitution Tonight at 8:15

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 16.—The largest and most important convention yet held by the Communist Party of Massachusetts will open tomorrow at the Ritz Plaza Hall, 218 Huntington Avenue.

The state convention will take place 11 days prior to the opening of the so-called Sherman Investigation Commission, appointed by the State Legislature. The convention will help rally all workers and middle class progressive opinion in support of the Communist Party against the attack of reaction.

Phil Frankfield, state secretary, will deliver the main report on Friday night. Saturday morning will hear a report on the Draft Constitution for the Communist Party of Massachusetts that will be discussed and presented by Otis Hood, state chairman of the party.

More than 40 speakers are expected to participate in the discussion that will take place all day Saturday.

RADIO TALK

Otis Hood will make a radio speech Friday night, over Station WAAB on the 15th Anniversary of the Constitution from 8:15 to 8:30 P.M.

Textile workers from Lawrence, New Bedford, Lowell and Rhode Island are expected to participate in the discussion of the CIO drive in textile. Shoe workers from Boston, Haverhill, Brockton, and Lynn will tell of their experiences in that industry. A fraternal delegate from Auburn-Lewiston shoe strike will report on that heroic strike. Marine workers, rubber workers, metal workers from Worcester, garment workers from Boston, and building tradesmen are expected to speak and report. Discussion will take place on the recent State A. F. of L. Convention held in Lowell, Mass.

Death Watch YCL to Begin Pickets City Hall

89,000 Families Given No Relief Funds for Rent, Clothing

(Daily Worker Midwest Bureau)
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 16.—Payment of rent, light and clothing to 89,000 families on relief here were stopped Tuesday by the Chicago Relief Administration while a "death watch" began 24-hour a day picketing of the City Hall. At the relief stations throughout the city shock workers of the Illinois Workers Alliance were distributing leaflets arousing those on relief to fight for jobs or adequate relief and recruiting pickets for the death watch.

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"We are not Natchists," reads another banner in protest against the stopping of clothing allowances for the 212,000 persons on relief.

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Deadline for Signatures IS SEPT. 28

Intensive Work Urged to Get Nominees on Voting Machine

Reminding all Communist Party members that the time limit for collecting signatures on petitions is drawing near, Carl Brodsky, secretary of the Party Election Campaign Committee, yesterday urged the utmost speed in turning in petitions.

With numerous candidates for county-wide offices, the Assembly, the City Council and the State Constitutional Convention, the Party will appear independently on the voting machines next fall, Brodsky stressed.

"Every Assembly District organization, unit and Party member must devote every possible moment to securing the requisite number of signatures," Brodsky said. "Intensive work is essential."

The State Election Campaign Committee emphasizes the necessity of having the petitions properly filled out, properly notarized and correctly signed by the persons securing the signatures.

"Every single petition in the hands of the Party members must be in the office of the State Election Campaign Committee on the morning of Sept. 28. Every detail must be carefully checked so that there will be no excuse given to the Board of Elections to disqualify any of our petitions."

Party Building Drive Planned In Rocky Mts.

Hathaway and Dunne Speak at District Conference

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 16.—Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker and William F. Dunne, Western representative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, spoke on the tasks confronting the Party in the Rocky Mountain district at a conference of delegates from Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah and New Mexico.

The conference was devoted to advancing the Communist Party's work in the vast territory for the following year. The issues around which the discussion took place were: building the American People's Front, strengthening the peace movement and building a powerful united labor movement.

James Allander, district organizer of District 19 reported on the tasks of the Party in Colorado and New Mexico, in which he stressed the need of greater activity among the Spanish speaking people and in the building of the Commonwealth Federation. His report was followed by reports from the other states.

URGES BROAD MOVEMENT

Hathaway laid chief stress against too narrow conception of industrial action and analyzed the various currents that lead to independent action. He warned against the development of small, Farmer Labor Parties isolated from such movement as Labor's Non-Partisan League. He stressed the small Farmer Labor parties efforts should be made to rather make them part of a wider federation for independent action, he said. In some states that movement is taking the form of a Commonwealth Federation, he said.

Hathaway also warned against the proposal of the Socialist Party and Social Democrats Federation who are calling upon Lewis to form a Farmer Labor Party immediately. But he stressed that the CIO leader regards such course as premature and still continues to work in conjunction with such New Deal administration as that of Pennsylvania. Insistence upon premature action would narrow the movement, he stressed.

Dunne gave an extensive analysis of the importance of the Rocky Mountain area as a link between the progressive movement on the east and West Coast. Upon the Communists in that area, he said, falls the task of "closing the gap in the progressive trade union movement between the Pacific coast and the Mississippi River. The progressive Federation and Farmer Labor Party movements will be developed rapidly in various stages in all of these states during the next three years."

FRONT AGAINST MONOPOLY

Citing the monopoly of Standard Oil and Anaconda Copper over the state of Montana, Dunne stressed that a People's Front "thus becomes a front against monopoly capital."

"Those who follow only national political developments cannot always get a picture of state politics. A landslide for Roosevelt, with New Deal candidates elected in every state, does not mean that the progressive forces are in power," he stressed pointing to Senator Burton K. Wheeler who has long ago discarded his progressive garb, as an example.

"Senator Borah, rated as a 'progressive' in Washington," he said, "comes from a state where terror against workers is as bad as in any state in the Union."

"His stand for the Loyalist government of Spain can be described as remarkable political astuteness when we realize that there are 50,000 Basques in the state of Idaho."

Begun Campaigns in Bronx For Better Schools, Housing

Communist Candidate for City Council Leader or Teachers

By S. W. Gerson

(This is the third of a series of sketches on Communist candidates for City Council.)

Isidore Begun is a teacher by profession and he wears horn-rimmed glasses, too, but he's as far from the fictional conception of a schoolmaster as schoolmarm Agatha Ebenezer of Saugatuck is from Sally Rand.

Educational director of the New York State organization of the Communist Party and candidate for councilman from the Bronx, Begun is anything but an owl bookworm. Not, mind you, that he doesn't read. He does—insofar as he can keep up with the flood of printed and mimeographed literature that daily threatens to inundate his desk at Party headquarters, 35 E. 12th St.

But his title of educational director covers a multitude of jobs—appearing before legislative committees on behalf of important labor measures, lecturing, speaking and, now, campaigning in his home borough, the Bronx.

C.C.N.Y. GRADUATE

Born in Poland 32 years ago, Begun came to the United States as a child. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York, took his master's degree at Columbia and was elected to Delta Kappa Pi, the honorary educational fraternity at Teachers' College. In 1925 he entered the city's school system as a teacher, but his career there was anything but placid.

For eight years he taught school and organized his fellow-teachers. If they had jobs they were brought into Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers; if they didn't,

Cacchione Speaks At J. Scheinuck Banquet Saturday

Peter V. Cacchione, Communist candidate for Kings County, will be an invited guest at a testimonial dinner to be tendered to Jacob Scheinuck, veteran organizer for the Communist Party in Brooklyn, in celebration of the C. P. U. S. A. Anniversary of the C. P. U. S. A. It is expected that the great Party Building and Fund Drive recently launched by the Central Committee will be given a tremendous impetus. It is estimated that at least 15 local residents will join the Party that night.

Many old friends and comrades with whom Scheinuck has worked in many different fields, have expressed their intentions of being on hand. The affair will be held in the East 15 local residents will join the Party that night.

James Allander, district organizer of District 19 reported on the tasks of the Party in Colorado and New Mexico, in which he stressed the need of greater activity among the Spanish speaking people and in the building of the Commonwealth Federation. His report was followed by reports from the other states.

Manhattan

Army-Navy Stores
A SQUARE DEAL, 121 3rd Ave. at 14th St. Tents and Camp Supplies.
HUDSON, 108 Third Ave. cor. 13. Vacation, tent and camp equipment.
Barber Shops
WORKERS' CENTER BARBER SHOP, 50 E. 18th St. One night up. Union shop.
Clothing
NEWMAN BROS. Men's & Young Men's Clothing, 84 Stanton St., nr. Orchard.
Dentists
DR. C. WEISMAN, Surgeon, Dentist, 1 Union Sq. W. Suite 511. OR. 7-5296.
DR. M. SHIPPERSON, 325 E. 14th St., cor. 1st Ave. Hours 9-9, Sun. 10-1.
DR. F. F. FELKIN, 1108 Second Ave., bet. 84th-85th Sts. VO. 2-2290. 9 to 5 daily.
Laundry
ORIGINAL, 4-4695. Family Wash 10c lb. 50c per cent Flat Required. Shirts trifle extra.
Moving & Storage
J. SANTINI, Moving, fireproof storage. No money down. Man. 1885 Lexington Ave. LEIGH 4-2213. Bronx, 922 So. Blvd. DAYTON 8-7900.
Oculists and Opticians
COOPERATIVE OPTICIANS, Union Shop, 1 Union Sq. W. (cor. 14th St.). Room 806. OR. 7-3347.
COHEN'S, 117 Orchard St. DR. 4-8856. Prescriptions filled. Lenses duplicated.

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Radio Service
METZ and Service-Bol Radio, 306 St. Nicholas Ave., near 125th. UN. 4-7299.
Restaurants
FURNISHED eat at Siegel's Kosher Restaurant, 139 W. 28th St., bet. 6-7th Aves.
CHINESE VILLAGE, 141 W. 32d St. Chinese and American Lunch 35c. Dinner 80c.
Stationery
GENSUP STATIONERY COMPANY, INC. Formerly General Supply, largest supply mimeo products, lower prices. Buy at 109 per cent union stationery. 41 EAST 14TH ST. GRAMERCY 7-7211.
Typewriters & Mimeographs
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Bronx

Cafeteria
THE CO-OPERATIVE Dining Room, Self-Service, Banquets arranged, 2700 Bronx Park East.
FOR GOOD FOOD visit Cosmo Cafeteria, 728 E. Tremont Ave.



I. BEGUN

Begun brought them into the Unemployed Teachers' Association, when it was organized in 1931.

In 1933, after a series of stormy hearings, he was dismissed from the school system for his activities in organizing the unemployed teachers and defending another teacher. His case, by the way, has been appealed and Begun feels confident that he will be reinstated in the school system.

BUILDS LOCAL 5

After the Unemployed Teachers Association voted to enter the Teachers Union en bloc, Begun spent all his time in building Local 5, the New York section of the union. He is now on the union's executive board and was a delegate to the recent Milwaukee convention of the organization.

The slim, wiry Communist leader is well known in both the State Legislature and City Hall as a shrewd, witty party spokesman. He rarely speaks a long time—a virtue particularly appreciated by newspaper correspondents covering legislative bodies—and always says something quotable.

Begun rarely comes to legislative hearings unprepared. When he speaks, he cites chapter and verse to make his point. Quiet and self-assured in manner, Begun leaves no doubt that he is a Communist and that the general Communist attitude is related to the specific question under discussion. Once he has amazed an Assembly Committee by telling one of the solons that he knew little about Communism and would do well to read up on the subject.

SELLS BOOK

"And here," he said, "is a book which will clear up many of the questions in your mind, Mr. Assemblyman," handing the legislator a

Educational Director of C.P. Well Known at City, State Hearings

copy of Earl Browder's "What Is Communism?"

The Assemblyman reached for the red-bound volume.

"That'll cost you fifty cents," Begun said.

The Assemblyman paid the half dollar.

On another occasion Begun was presenting the Communist Party's position at a public hearing before the New York City Housing Authority. He had concluded his statement of the party attitude and began to fumble with a briefcase.

"Communists," he said, "are often considered ungracious people. But they really aren't. To prove that I'm going to give you, with the compliments of my party, a copy of the classic Marxist position on housing—Frederick Engels' 'The Housing Problem.'"

GIVES OUT COPIES

Begun solemnly handed each one a copy as the spectators howled with glee.

The Bronx, like Hoboken and Ockross, may be the butt of lots of jokes and may be considered the birthplace of a certain type of cheer, but Begun knows it primarily as a working class borough, with large areas of slums.

In his campaign he is stressing the necessity for slum clearance, low-rent housing, and tenant organization, but he's not forgetting the educational system. He's a married man, has no kids of his own but feels—and this is no pre-election attitude, either—that nothing's too good for his neighbor's kids in the line of schools, or for the men and women who teach them.

You'll hear more from Isidore Begun in the next few weeks. And so will his Tammany opponents, to their discomfort.

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RED CROSS Shoes
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APARTMENT TO SHARE
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SHARE 2-room apartment with girl. 238 West 18th. Bolinsky.
3 ROOMS bath, kitchenette, refrigerator, Man. 218. 330 W. 18th. Nakano.
GIRL share 2 1/2 room apartment; very inexpensive. Semel.
(Brooklyn)
SHARE 3 room apartment; reasonable. 1203 Grant Ave. Tillis. After 5.
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2ND AVE. 193 (Apt. 16). Furnished rooms for 1-2 kitchen privileges. Inquire all week. Tompkins Sq. 6-5238.
2ND AVE. 200 (Apt. 61). Light room, kitchen privileges, reasonable.
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23RD. 254 W. Furnished 1-2 rooms, kitchenette, modern conveniences, reasonable.
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87TH. 213 W. Charming artistic studio; cultured atmosphere. \$5. Polon.
87TH. 64 W. Sunny, single, good for all communications. \$7. Wall all week. Ostlin.
16ND. 845 W. Comfortable, sunny, newly furnished. Elevator. Reasonable. (Apt. 57).
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TOTTEN AVE. 1730. Large room, first floor, 15th St. 8th Ave. Subway.
FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT
(Brooklyn)
31ST AVE. 7103. Exceptional room, excellent accommodations 1-2. Reasonable. REASONHURST 6-2772.
UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT
(Brooklyn)
1985 UNION ST. Large unfurnished, complete privacy, kitchen privileges. Reasonable. Call evenings. Turic.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED
TWO young men desire room, breakfasts and utilities. Write M. Jansen, 123 Wadsworth Ave.
HELP WANTED
Men and women, to fill important responsible jobs as carriers and promotional street sellers. Only a few hours a day required which are paid for. Apply in person or writing. Harry Lichtenstein, 332 E. 149th St., Room 201, Bronx.
WANTED: Men, women, solicit ads for Convention Yearbook. 25c per cent commission. Apply 50 E. 13th St., 5th floor, 12-1 P.M. See Barch.
ORCHESTRA FOR HIRE
ROCK & RHYTHM ORCHESTRA. Music for all occasions. O. A. Days. 10 W. 138th St. AU. 2-9013.
SCHOOL REGISTRATION
WORKERS SCHOOL Fall Term Registration now going on at 35 East 12th St., Room 301. Write for descriptive catalogue.
DANCE UNIT SCHOOL. Beginners, intermediate and men's classes. Modern dance technique. Registration Tuesday, Thursday, 6-8; 53 East 8th St. Dues \$1.00 month.
AMERICAN ARTISTS SCHOOL. Full Schedule of Art Classes. Fall term starts September 26th. Register now! 131 W. 14th St. Tel. CHelsea 3-9821.
LITTLE DANCE GROUP. Beginners, intermediate classes, performing group. Registration Monday, Tuesday, 2-10 P.M. 210 Fifth Ave. Studio 402. Director—Nadia Chikovsky.
SOCIAL DANCING CLASSES
SOCIAL Dance Group starting classes: Waltz, Foxtrot, Tango, etc. Men, women, beginners. Registration daily, 2-10 P.M. 94 5th Ave. (14th St.) OR. 5-9284. Palais.
TRAVEL
3 CADILLAC cars leaving for Chicago and Los Angeles about Oct. 1. Reasonable. Detail information call R. Engel, 281A-Brooklyn 8-5414.

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Readers: Your patronage will make this column grow

Daily Worker

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(SECTION OF COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL)

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PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

FOUNDED 1924

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1937

To Wall Street Or the People?

• Today America celebrates the 150th anniversary of the Constitution.

This great historic document was, like the Declaration of Independence, a product of the Revolution against Britain. It gave legal form to the national independence and political rights won in that struggle.

But though this day marks the anniversary of the adoption of the body of the Constitution, let us remember that the Constitution was not accepted by the American people until the Bill of Rights was added two years later. The Bill of Rights is the very heart of the Constitution. It was won through the democratic struggle of the debt-ridden farmers and city artisans against the wealthy reactionaries of that day.

At the very outset, therefore, there was raised the question: to whom shall the Constitution belong, to the people or to the princes of privilege?

Seventy years later that question was raised again when the Slave Power, through the Supreme Court, sought to pervert the Constitution into a means of perpetuating human slavery and its own reactionary rule. It took four years of bloody Civil War to crush the rebellion of the slavocracy and rescue the Constitution from their hands.

Today again we are faced with the basic struggle between progress and reaction, but this time on a much larger scale than ever before. Once more the question has been raised:

To whom shall the Constitution belong, to the people or to Wall Street?

The economic royalists of Wall Street are seeking to destroy the democratic liberties embodied in the Constitution. They are attempting to smuggle into American life the bloody methods of alien fascism. And, like the slaveholders, they are using the Supreme Court to gain their ends.

On this 150th anniversary of the Constitution let all liberty-loving Americans resolutely declare:

The Constitution belongs to the people, not to Wall Street!

To make those words mean all that they say, the people need to pit their united strength against the handful of millionaires who plunder the entire country. The Constitution and the liberties we cherish can really be ours only if all of us—workers, farmers and middle-class people—join hands in building a People's Front, a nationwide Farmer-Labor Party, to put a crimp in Wall Street's game.

An Opportunity for Labor-Farmer Cooperation

• The first session of Congress left the farmers holding the bag. Except for the Farm Credit Act and the grossly inadequate Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, nothing was done to care for the needs of the more than 30,000,000 men, women and children that constitute America's farm population.

The state of Minnesota has decided that its farmers, at any rate, are not going to be left holding the bag. That's because the state has a Farmer-Labor administration, headed by Governor Benson, which takes its obligations to the common people seriously.

At the request of the Governor, Commissioner of Agriculture Charles Ommott has called a state-wide conference of representatives of farm organizations for Oct. 4 to work out a program of aid for the farmers of Minnesota. And the conference is designed to do more. In his letter to Commissioner Ommott Governor Benson declares:

"The conference should also take steps to join with farm leaders in other states so that we may develop a common program and present a solid front at the next session of Congress."

This is a hopeful step. And it is one which should receive every encouragement and aid from the labor movement.

In his Labor Day message John L. Lewis stressed the necessity of labor and the farmers standing together for their common economic and political demands. And in an introduction to a pamphlet, "The CIO and the Farmers," issued by the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers Union of America, Lewis declares:

"The working farmers of America have a great stake in the C.I.O.'s crusade to raise the

level of living of the working people of this country. . . . Only when the industrial workers, steadily marching towards higher standards of living, can buy the farm products they need, will the farm problem be solved. The American worker and the American farmer have a common goal, and that goal is that every citizen of our country shall have the right and opportunity to earn a decent living. One of the salient tasks of the C.I.O. in organizing the rural wage earner is to cooperate with the working farmer in reaching this goal."

It is up to the CIO and to Labor's Non-Partisan League to make those words count through action. The Minnesota conference offers an opportunity to effect the cooperation stressed by Lewis. The conference can well be the starting point for the creation of a solid front not only of farmers, but of workers and middle-class people, united nationally around a common legislative and political program.

A Talk with the Mayor On a BMT Strike

• Let us sit down, Mayor LaGuardia, and talk over this possible BMT strike. Where does the responsibility for such a strike lie?

There can be no argument on that matter. You have expressed it in part yourself, when you assailed "the unequivocal refusal on the part of the management to continue negotiations."

The sole responsibility for such a strike rests on the shoulders of the Morgan-Rockefeller gang of cut-throats, acting through Gerhard M. Dahl.

The Transport Workers Union of the CIO is not preparing to strike just for the sake of having a strike. They are not preparing to strike in order to inconvenience their fellow-workers and the other common people of the city of New York.

The arrogant, callous stand of the Morgan-Rockefeller gangsters at the head of this corporation has compelled the T.W.U. to this course of action. Contrast the attitude of the union officials and this Wall Street outfit yesterday morning. "If the BMT is prepared to enter now into a reasonable contract we stand ready to resume negotiations today," declared President Michael Quill of the union in his letter to you. "We cannot consider mediation at this time," stated the BMT representatives to the Mediation Board.

The BMT financial czars refuse point-blank to pay one additional cent to the system's employees. They have taken this unconscionable position in face of the following facts:

(1) That the BMT workers are the lowest paid transit employees in the city of New York; (2) That the BMT corporation has made the largest profits of any transit company in the Greater City during the past two years—\$6,000,000 in 1936 and \$4,500,000 thus far in 1937; (3) That all other major transit companies have granted wage increases, under the pressure of the Transport Workers Union of the CIO.

A small group of rich men—the Morgan-Rockefeller combine—are holding up the BMT employees and the people of New York, as they have done year after year. This is disclosed by Dahl's talk yesterday about ending the five-cent fare. They plot to plunder the employees on the one hand and the people on the other. You can't let them get away with that, Mr. Mayor.

We submit that it is up to you, Mayor LaGuardia, to see that these rich and willful men are brought to some measure of common sense. You have the power in your hands to bring them to time to force them to negotiate with the T.W.U. and make them grant the workers' demands.

That is the way—the only way—to halt a transit strike. By taking such measures as will make these Wall Street pirates come to terms with the union, you will have performed an immense service to the people of this city.

Washington and Tokio Will Listen

• Tokyo closely observed the action of Washington the other day in putting an embargo on arms in government-owned vessels to the Far East and expressed the greatest delight over it.

Quite a different feeling will be aroused in the minds of the militarist-fascist clique in Japan if a good, rousing Peace March can be organized this Saturday in response to the appeal of the American League Against War and Fascism.

The Peace March to take place before the Japanese Consulate at the corner of 42nd Street and Fifth Ave., New York, will have its effect in Washington, Shanghai and Tokio. It can be of great value in protesting against the embargo that helps Japan to arm itself from American sources and bars China from getting weapons of defense. It will encourage the Chinese people to hope for peace activity in the United States. And it will warn the Japanese militarist-fascists that more and more Americans are being aroused against Tokio's criminal aggression in China.

All supporters of peace and all friends of China are urged to gather in front of the Japanese consulate this Saturday at 11 A.M.

World Front

By HARRY GANNES

• Facts are stubborn things, Lenin often said. The proof of the tremendous advance of Socialism in the U.S.S.R. is indeed the most stubborn fact of our present-day world.

No matter how much hate-filled fancy the capitalist correspondents such as Webb Miller and Harold Denny may inject into their articles about the Soviet Union, some of the stubborn facts insist on cropping up. These two slanderers cannot completely deny the vast improvement in the economic conditions of the people in the Soviet Union. They try to counterbalance the truth with imaginative detective and horror tales.

The Moscow Daily News in a recent editorial gives some of the most stubborn facts of the great advance in the living standards of the people in the Soviet Union. The most skillful distorters bust their brains over such unanswerable facts:

"What a striking piece of testimony to the growing economic might of the U. S. S. R. and the rising standard of living of the Soviet people is contained in the figures on the retail turnover of the state and co-operative trading organizations! This year's plan calls for total sales of 130,000 million rubles, whereas in 1933, the first year of the Second Five-Year Plan, sales were but 49,300 million rubles.

"In this rise are reflected the tremendous successes of Socialist industry and agriculture. Here are shown both the growing abundance of consumers' goods and the increasing purchasing power of the population.

"To meet the situation, more and more state and co-operative stores, wholesale houses and supply bases are springing up all the time.

"In 10 large cities 40.7 per cent more wheat flour was brought to market by collective farms and farmers in the second 10 days of August than in the first 10 days. Offerings of meat increased 13.6 per cent, according to data from 20 cities. For the whole month of August sales of eggs on these markets were 84.8 per cent above the same month last year.

"These are but a few of the figures which might be cited to illustrate the increasing abundance of food products and industrial goods. The Communist Party under Stalin's leadership—mercilessly extirpating the Trotskyite-Bukharinite fascist spies, diversionists and other traitors to the Socialist fatherland—is guiding the Soviet people with firm and sure hand on the path to a happy and abundant life. The victory of Socialism in the U. S. S. R., the freeing of the country's productive forces from the fetters of capitalist exploitation, insures a steady growth in wages and in the income of collective farmers, insures an increasing wealth of all sorts of consumers' goods.

"Eloquent testimony to the policy and purpose of Soviet trade is found in the fact that, with demand growing by leaps and bounds, prices have been falling steadily. The consistent price reduction policy of the Party and the Government has brought food prices down in recent years to one-half or one-third their former levels.

"These reductions, including the most important articles of industrial origin for general consumption, such as shoes, textiles, clothing and the like, have already saved Soviet consumers millions of rubles. The Moscow stores of only one trading organization, Gopromtorg, serving a few of the city's districts, report that their purchasers as a result of the price cuts saved as much as 10 million rubles up to the end of August.

"Lower prices have greatly stimulated sales, as shown by a brief comparison. Retail sales of state and co-operative stores in the first half of 1937 were 21.8 per cent above the first half of 1936. But July, 1937—after the price cuts—showed an increase of 26.4 per cent over July, 1936, and the rise, according to preliminary data, was even more striking in August.

"The rich harvest of grain, industrial crops, fruit, vegetables—all the abundance that Socialist agriculture has won from the soil this year—sets Soviet trading organizations an especially responsible task.

"The plentifulness and cheapness of food products in the stores and on the markets signify another decided rise in the purchasing power of the whole population. Collective farmers, reaping a bumper harvest, find their workdays bringing them a larger return both in cash and in kind. Demand is growing on all sides."

The Gun Supplants the Constitution in Georgia

• On the eve of the 150th anniversary of the Constitution, whose Thirteenth Amendment states that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction," the New York Times published the following headline on its front page:

ARMED FARMERS HOLD COTTON PICKERS ON JOB: REFUSE TO LET NEGROES TAKE HIGHER PAY OFFER.

The story is simple. Negro cotton pickers in Warren County, Ga., receive 40 cents a hundred pounds. On being offered 75 cents a hundred pounds in Glascock County, they were about to take jobs there, being under the impression that this is a free country.

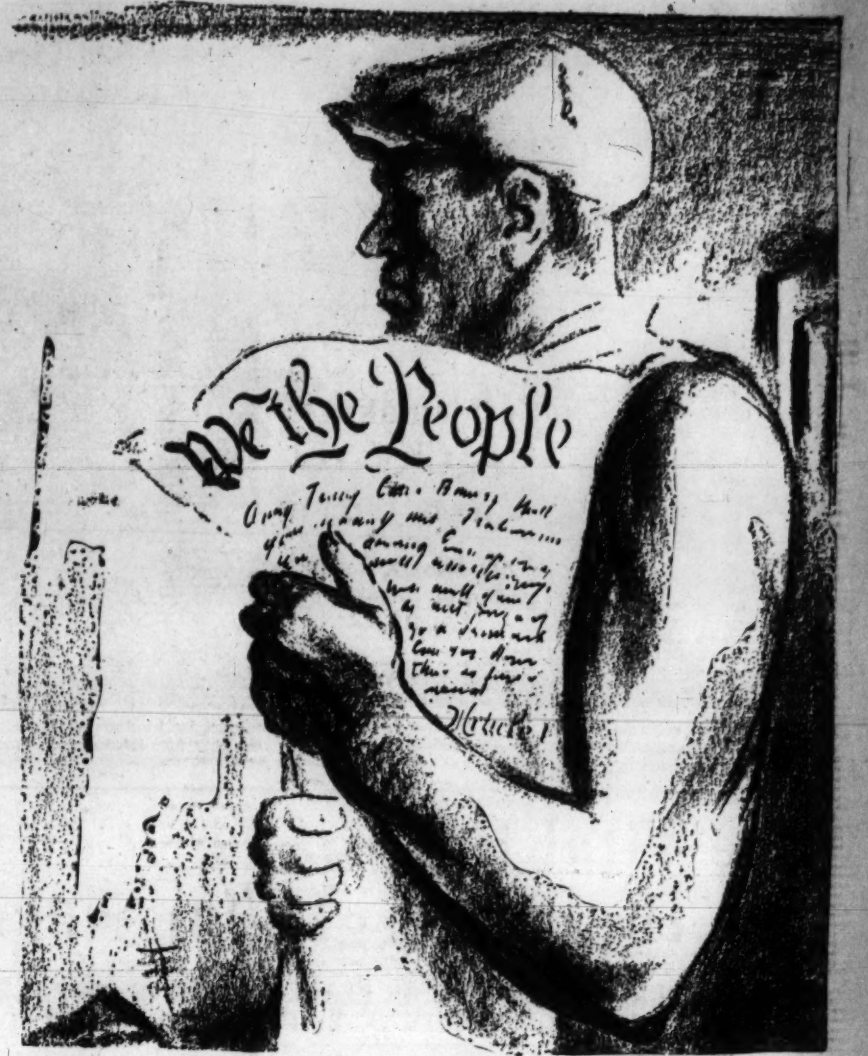
They were quickly disabused. Big Warren County plantation owners forced the Negroes at the point of guns to stay where they were. They were evidently enforcing "the right to work." Sheriff G. P. Hogan, sworn to uphold the law, expressed fulsome approval.

The Georgia outrage calls for immediate action by the federal government. There is precedent for such action. Only a few months ago the Department of Justice prosecuted and secured the conviction of a sheriff in Alabama on a charge of violating the federal anti-slavery statute passed after the Civil War. The Justice Department should likewise lose no time in bringing to book the big planters of Warren County who have substituted the gun for the Constitution of the United States.

Noble sentiments on the 150th anniversary of the Constitution are the emptiest kind of hypocrisy without the active enforcement of constitutional rights.

OURS—

by Ellis



Workers Report on Recruiting New Members to Communist Party

Branch 2 of the Fur Industry
Challenges Branches on 4 Points—
Editor, Daily Worker:

New York, N. Y.

Our Party's influence has grown by leaps and bounds. The masses have come to the realization of our correct line on the political and economic field. The general drive against the CIO unions is being felt in our own fur industry where the fur bosses are putting up a stronger resistance against the union demands. On the political field there is the maturing of the forces for the making of the American People's Front, the Farmer-Labor groups, Labor's Non-Partisan League, American Labor Party and the progressive groups within the two capitalist parties.

Faced with these gigantic struggles of the American people, the membership of Branch 2 of the Fur Industry are fully aware of the importance of building a mass Communist Party and a big Daily Worker circulation to give correct leadership to the awakening masses. We, therefore, wish to challenge all Party groups and particularly the fur branches to socialist competition with our three months' plan of work. We pledge to: (1) Double our branch membership to 100, recruiting two Negroes and 5 Y. C. L.ers. (2) To build the Daily Worker sales to 600 copies and 20 Sunday Worker subscriptions. (3) To build a strong educational commission for the development of a higher political level of our comrades and to develop new cadres. (4) To sell 200 pieces of literature weekly.

For unity among the CIO and the A. F. of L.; for a strong Farmer-Labor Party, for peace, prosperity, happiness and freedom and our ultimate goal of a Soviet America, follow our lead by building a mass Communist Party and a powerful Daily Worker!

BILL MORGAN, Organizer,
Fur Branch, 2F

James Connolly Branch, C. P.
Recruits 15 Members—Sets Pace—

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
The James Connolly Branch of the 11th A.D. of the Communist Party opened its membership drive, Tuesday evening, Aug. 24, by recruiting 15 new members.

Fourteen of these were recruited by Comrade Adolf Wolf, recruiting director. He has set three recruits as the quota for each of the 120 members of the branch and has already exceeded his quota by five times. Comrades, the James Connolly Branch and Comrade Wolf bear watching.

ADA SEYMOUR,
Membership Director, James
Connolly Branch, New York.

On Attitudes and Party Building—
New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

People have attitudes. The people next door, the people in our neighborhood, may have and usually do have fundamentally good desires. They would like to have good housing, good medical care, and all the things they need for personal and family security. Yet many of these people have attitudes which defeat these desires. Alas, what poison comes into their homes in the form of bourgeois newspapers!

We Communists have this great task before us and waiting for us at our doors, the task of attacking in every conceivable way, these dangerously false attitudes. It's being done, of course, every day, but we must go farther. In the trade unions it's being done fairly well now, but oftentimes it is not known that it is being done by the Communist Party. And oftentimes in the trade unions we have the mistaken idea that our job is done sufficiently by confining ourselves to pure and simple trade union questions.

We must speak to the family next door, to the community. We must speak to trade unionists, to all people as people, concerning all the things about which they are anxious and have wrong attitudes. How can this be done?

There is the Daily Worker, and the Sunday Worker, and other Party publications, and, in their spheres, they are doing a better job than formerly. But we have to now reach the point where every individual Party member, and every branch and every unit speaks effectively to the people next door, to the whole community. There are many Party members who do not know how to do this, and there are branches and units that don't know either. Not that they don't want to. Primarily the blind spot lies in not being able to visualize the results.

What unit, what branch cannot invest 50 cents a week in speaking to workers and to neighborhoods, in the name of the Party, about the things which concern them and over which they are troubled and anxious. Fifty cents will produce about 400 leaflets. We have to speak, not only in the voice of the business agent, or of the trade union secretary, but in the voice of the people! Dealing with shop questions in a shop paper was never enough.

We have to speak now, to keep up with the workers and the communities, about the welfare of families, how this welfare is being blocked by capitalists and reactionaries and institutions at every turn, and the role of the state in it all. Expose the forces that stand in the way! The task of the leaflet and shop paper is to help to do—just this. Let's go at it, with a new determination.

JOHN RIVERS
Section 22

A WELCOME HE WON'T FORGET

• The whelp of the fascist wolf of Rome has embarked for the United States.

Vittorio Mussolini, 20-year-old son of the Italian black-shirted dictator, sailed yesterday on the liner Rex for New York.

We recall another voyage Vittorio Mussolini made. It was widely heralded in the press. He took passage on an Italian transport steamer to Ethiopia. There he disembarked and got into a bombing plane.

Daily, young Mussolini brought joy to his father's heart by dropping tons of dynamite and drums of poison gas on innocent men, women and children. How many women and children of the innocent tribes of Ethiopia did Vittorio Mussolini slaughter? The fascist conquerors never stopped to count them, though they estimated the victims in the hundreds.

And this young butcher, the pride of his war-inciting father, the son of the Pirate of the Mediterranean, is coming to the United

States to study Hollywood movie productions.

To make his way smooth, Mussolini gave his son a diplomatic passport so that he can brush aside all examination of his baggage or all question of the purpose of his voyage.

Mussolini expects the American people to give the son of a pirate a welcome that would best such an illustrious figure.

Indeed, the young fascist scion of the dictator of Italy, whose iron heel grinds down the Italian people, should get the kind of reception he deserves.

He should be "welcomed" with the demand that Italian fascist troops get out of Spain. He should be reminded of the savage murder of Ethiopians. He should be regaled with slogans demanding the liberation of Italian political prisoners, victims of fascist torture.

Democratic America should show the appropriate hospitality to the son of one who is plotting with Hitler and Konoye to plunge humanity into another world slaughter.

Soviet Leaders Watch Aces on Aviation Day



Performances of Soviet aviators on Aviation Day in Moscow were watched by hundreds of thousands of people. Photo shows Stalin, Voroshilov and Kaganovich in stand at airport outside USSR capital where they were interested spectators. Hundreds of army and transport planes took part in the maneuvers.

The Vital Role of The Constitution In the Struggle for Negro Rights

SUPREME COURT, 'GIBRALTAR' OF REACTION, STIFLES POPULAR FEATURES OF CONSTITUTION WON IN YEARS OF STRUGGLE AND CIVIL WAR

By Ben Davis, Jr.

The Negro people have a vital stake in the struggles now taking place around the Constitution. The fight for their freedom and full equality is today a continuation of the early struggles between democracy and reaction which manifested themselves around the formation and adoption of that historic document 150 years ago.

Despite the fact that the Constitution arose out of militant traditions of the Revolution of 1775—in which a Negro, Crispus Attucks, was the first American soldier to shed his blood—the first draft of this document represented a victory for the Tories of 1787. As drafted the Constitution embodied the triumph of property rights over human rights—thus consigning the Negro slaves to a chattel-servitude which was to continue until the Civil War.

DEMOCRACY RALLIES

However, not only did the Negro lose by the fresh-finished handiwork of the Constitution makers, but as did the forces of democracy throughout the early American nation. Faced with the prospect of losing the fruits of their revolutionary victory over English tyranny, the forces of democracy rallied under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson and blocked the adoption of the Constitution until the Bill of Rights had been inserted. (See the "Revolutionary Background of the Constitution," by Earl Browder, September "Communist.")

Certainly the fascist-minded Liberty Leaguers were guilty of the most chameleonic villainy when in the 1936 presidential elections they stole the name of Thomas Jefferson to adorn a group of Negro-hating reactionaries in the South known as the "Jeffersonian Democrats"—in support of Hearst's man Landon. For Jefferson was not only the author of the Declaration of Independence—whose content burns with the revolutionary spirit of the American people—but he also was a bitter foe of the oppression of the people, tyranny and Negro slavery which are the objectives of the modern Liberty League Tories.

AGAINST SLAVERY

Head and shoulders above the property-minded camp of privilege which drafted the Constitution, Jefferson advocated as a part of his democratic principles the gradual emancipation of the slaves. (See "The Ultimate Power," by Morris L. Ernst.)

But the reactionaries were in the saddle when the Constitution was drawn—13 years after the Declaration of Independence. For such elementary democratic rights as the right of jury trial, the right to assemble peacefully (for which Angelo Herndon was given 20 years on the chain gang) and freedom of the press were nowhere mentioned in the Constitution.

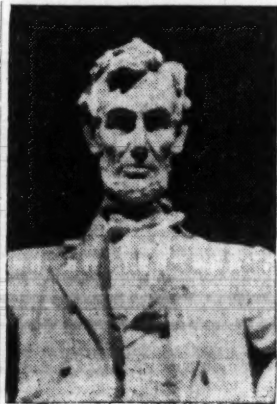
Most of all, both the text and the content of these stirring words in the Declaration of Independence, whose every meaning proclaim the full equality of the Negro people were omitted from the Constitution:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

COURT ROLE

It is a tragic irony that the 14th Amendment, enacted 80 years later to protect the rights of the Negro people, should be taken literally from this opening sentence in the Declaration of Independence—and that the reactionary Supreme Court of the United States should use this amendment against the Constitutional rights of both the Negro and white working people.

Although the early American people were able to force the Bill of Rights into the Constitution, the basic conflict between the reactionary and democratic camps continues to this day. One of the sharpest phases of this conflict is



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

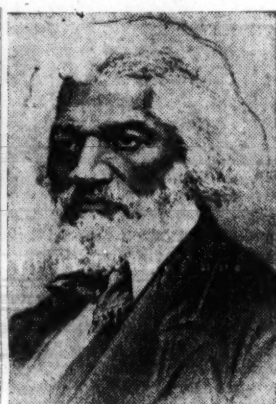
the struggle for the complete liberation of the Negro people.

The danger to American democratic traditions which comes from the clique of modern Wall Street Tories is nowhere more graphically illustrated than in the manner which reaction has shamelessly mutilated the constitutional rights of the Negro people. The instrumentality through which this emasculatory process has been carried out is the Supreme Court of the United States—with its usurped power to nullify laws passed by the elected Congressional representatives of the people.

DRED SCOTT CASE

Catering to the slave-owning interests of the South, the Supreme Court first made its anti-Negro policy crystal clear in the famous Dred Scott decision of 1857, in which Chief Justice Taney declared that "the Negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect." Actually the decision held that a Congressional Act—the Missouri Compromise—was unconstitutional because it deprived Southern citizens of their property (Negro slaves) if they moved into the "free" Northwest territory.

The nullification of this act meant that the people themselves were powerless to regulate slavery in the Northwest territory, just as the Supreme Court today has repeatedly held that the people were powerless to regulate wages and working conditions, by declaring null and void the New York minimum wage



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

law for women and other social and labor legislation.

It required the Civil War to wipe out the anti-Negro Dred Scott decision, but the victory for the Negro people and forces of progress was not complete. The Supreme Court still retained its unconstitutional power to nullify Congressional laws and through this power it became the "white hope" of the most reactionary sections of the capitalist class.

TAKE AWAY RIGHTS

In the ensuing years after the Civil War—and down to the present—the Court, in defiance of the Constitution, has whittled away the most elementary constitutional rights of the Negro people expressed in the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments.

The three Civil War amendments were placed in the Constitution by the victorious anti-slavery forces to assure full citizenship for the Negro people, a step which was necessary at that time for modern expansion of the rising capitalist class. Yet by a series of bending, twisting, unconstitutional "interpretations," the Supreme Court has upheld laws which disfranchise Negroes in a dozen Southern states; has winked at the system of sharecropper slavery which dots the South; and has upheld discriminatory, Jim-Crow or

finances and segregation statutes throughout the country.

The 14th Amendment, with its famous "due process" clause to protect the citizenship rights of the Negro, has been mangled by the Supreme Court almost beyond recognition. More than five thousand Negroes lynched since the Civil War give mute testimony to the fact that "due process of law" for the Negro remains for the most part a "scrap of paper."

USED BY TORIES

As if to defy the old saying that "a leopard's spots cannot be changed," the Supreme Court has converted the 14th Amendment into its exact opposite: a law which protects the property rights of the millionaire corporations and keeps their swollen profits immune from taxation for the benefit of the people. In fact the poisonous atmosphere created by the Supreme Court's vicious anti-Negro decisions has become the stamping ground for such "liberals" as Senator William E. Borah to oppose the federal anti-lynching bill on the ground that a federal law directed against the barbarous crime of lynching would be "unconstitutional."

To this day the Supreme Court—the "Gibraltar" of reaction for the modern Tories against the people—still excludes the acid stench of the slave market so brutally and frankly typified in the statement of Chief Justice Taney that "the Negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect."

Once more the historic struggle between democracy and reaction around the Constitution blazed forth in the battle around President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan—a battle in which the Negro people again discovered that their fundamental interests lay with the forces of democracy.

The democratic camp is today based on the organized labor movement, and particularly the powerful movement of the Committee for Industrial Organization, whose campaigns of organizing Negro and white workers into the trade unions on a basis of equality, is a fundamental aid to the cause of political, social and economic equality of the entire Negro people.

This camp which is winning the support of the progressives in both the old capitalist parties and from all walks of life, represents the heirs of the pioneer democratic and anti-slavery forces.

G. O. P. TODAY

On the other hand, the Negro people have seen the Republican Party—once the party of Fred Douglass, Lincoln and freedom—transformed into the organ of the Liberty League, the fascist Hearst, and into a magnet of reaction which attracts all the Negro-hating anti-progressive forces of the country. This camp which now represents the heirs of the slave-owning class, is headed toward fascism—the scourge of Ethiopia, Spain and of humanity.

With democracy endangered and with the already limited-rights of the Negro people threatened with extinction, the revolutionary forces of the American people cry out for the formation of a fighting militant People's Front—a national Farmer-Labor Party—to enforce the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments and to forever establish the democratic rights of the people.

Epoch-making victories have been won for Negro rights in the Angelo Herndon and Scottsboro cases, in the formation of the united front National Congress and in the great CIO movement in which the Communist Party has played an indispensable and progressive role. These victories point unmistakably to the path of unity between the Negro people, labor and progressives of all denominations, as that path leading to the complete liberation of Negro America.

As the leader of the fight for the People's Front, the Communist Party is not only the Party of "Twentieth Century Americanism" but the Party of "Twentieth Century Abolitionism"—the Party of the Negro people.

HEROIC LEADERS

The deep-going fighting traditions of the Negro people—expressed in hundreds of battles today—were early typified by such heroic Negro slave leaders as Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, Gabriel, Sojourner Truth and Frederick Douglass. Even in the Civil War more than 400,000 Negroes aided the Union armies as soldiers, while thousands of slaves in the South risked their lives behind the Confederate lines to aid the anti-slavery forces with sabo-

U.S. Constitution--1787 U.S.S.R. Constitution--1936

Contrasts in Documents Analyzed — U.S.S.R. Charter Is Triumph of Socialism—Guarantees Right to Work, Education and Leisure

By Harry Gannes

There are two great juridical monuments that mark the progress of the human race at different epochal historical periods. They are the constitutions of the United States and of the Soviet Union. One erected in 1787 in the United States opened an era of bourgeois democracy. The other adopted in the Soviet Union in 1937 not only carries further and to a higher level the achievement of democratic rights but it unlocks for history the next great period of human Society—Socialism.

In the history of law, that is in the sense that it is the legalistic reflex of the class struggle, these two constitutions have had, in their various ways, a profound effect on world developments. As the struggle against fascism grows more intense the Soviet Constitution becomes not only a basic law of the U.S.S.R. but an instrument of international struggle against fascism.

The American Constitution was the prime product of the era of bourgeois revolutions and followed the war of independence. It was the result of a compromise between conflicting forces and contained within itself the record of the struggle for democratic rights. The fight of the people for the adoption of the Bill of Rights against the Tories of 1787 has been brought right down to our own day in the fight against the economic royalists' efforts to take away those rights and inaugurate fascism.

THE FIGHT ON FASCISM

Because of its revolutionary origin, the continuation of the struggle for the preservation of the legal expression of the democratic rights won in the American Constitution is today an effective means of winning the American people against fascism. The Constitution of 1787 laid down the basic law of capitalist society, private property and class antagonisms.

The Soviet Constitution, as the fundamental legal record of the victory of Socialism, is not only the best weapon against fascism worldwide, and of assistance in defending democracy everywhere, it is far, far more. The basic law of the U.S.S.R., is, above all, an unerring guide to the toilers of the entire world indicating the only ultimate road to make fascism and capitalist exploitation forever impossible.

Let us contrast some of the foundation pillars of both constitutions to see how each is historically conditioned and to understand their basic points of departure.

FUNDAMENTAL CONTRASTS

The Soviet Constitution could be written and put into practice because of the "complete victory" of the Soviet system in all spheres of national economy" in

large and home-made secret service systems.

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GREAT SEAL OF U. S. S. R.

destroy their product by their own origin.

The other, the Soviet Constitution, is the great achievement of the proletarian revolution which has created Socialism and advances along the highest paths of democracy ever reached by mankind.

An important point of difference between the U. S. Constitution and the Soviet Constitution concerning the fundamental question of democracy, that is, the rule of the people, is the question of suffrage. The United States Constitution, particularly the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments, is supposed to extend the right of equal suffrage to all. But here is a shortcoming and a contradiction between the Constitution of Socialism, and that of the most advanced Constitution of a leading capitalist state. The American Constitution in its Bill of Rights and its provisions and amendments on suffrage speaks of "equality" but makes no provisions for the enforcement of such democratic promises.

In the American Constitution it becomes a main issue of struggle to carry out the democratic rights won by the people and being usurped or distorted. In the Soviet Constitution, based on the end of exploitation and resting firmly on the social ownership of the implements and means of production, every provision is made to safeguard the fullest equality of democratic rights.

For example, the American democratic Constitution in practice carries out its promise of equality by permitting only 19,000 Negroes to vote out of 2,000,000.

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Democracy Is Advanced to Highest Level in Soviet Union

In the concentrated area of the Black Belt. Millions of migratory workers and farmers are disfranchised. The soldiers and sailors are deprived of vote. Hundreds of thousands of poverty-stricken farmers and workers, in many States, are disfranchised because of property qualification.

The Soviet Constitution, on the contrary, being the most democratic ever devised by mankind not only records the basic economic and political conditions which safeguard the people's democratic rights, but under it the most stringent laws are passed to insure exercise of democratic suffrage. Neither property status nor national origin nor sex, official standing, bar Soviet citizens from their political right.

The Soviet Constitution, Comrade Stalin pointed out in his speech just before the adoption of this landmark of human progress, said: "It does not merely proclaim equality of the rights of citizens but insures them by legislative enactment of the fact of the liquidation of the regime of exploitation, by the fact of the liberation of the citizens from exploitation."

VICTORY OF SOCIALIST ERA

The Constitution of 1787 was the declaration of the struggle of the American people of the struggle for democracy against autocratic tyranny. It helped advance not only the United States but all mankind, as the French and other democratic revolutions, testify. Under it for 150 years the American people have waged an inspiring battle for their democratic rights against the economic royalists who monopolize state power. In the era of the battle of fascism versus democracy, the Constitution of 1787 is a powerful weapon for the retention of the democratic rights won 150 years ago and against the totalitarian dictatorship of the economic royalists.

The newest Constitution in the world, the year-old Constitution of the Soviet Union is the first victory of the Socialist era of mankind. It records the irrevocable defeat of the exploiters in the borders of the U.S.S.R. Its effectiveness against fascism is being proved every day. And above all it points the road to all humanity for the ultimate end of the very basis of capitalist reaction by the establishment of Socialism.

In the words of Comrade Stalin: "When the foul wave of fascism is besmearing the Socialist movement of the working class, and trampling in the mud the democratic strivings of the best people of the civilized world, the new Constitution of the U.S.S.R. will be an indictment of fascism, testifying that Socialism and democracy are invincible. The new Constitution of the U.S.S.R. will be a moral aid and real assistance to all those who today are fighting fascist barbarism."

Hathaway to Speak at Opening of Workers School in Philadelphia

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16.—C. A. Hathaway, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker, will be the principal speaker at the opening mass meeting of the Philadelphia Workers School here at the Olympia Arena, Friday at 8 P.M.

Constitution Day Slogans Of the C. P.

The following are the slogans raised by the Communist Party on Constitution Day:

The Constitution belongs to the people, not to Wall Street!

This country belongs to the people who inhabit it!

Drive the Economic Royalists out of the positions of power!

The government into the hands of the Common People!

For the People's Front against Reaction, Fascism and War!

For Democracy and Peace!

Constitution Was Born in Struggle for Popular Democracy

The People Refused to Ratify First Draft Until Promised Guarantee of New-Won Liberty

By Milton Howard

When Thomas Jefferson, in the winter of 1787, received at Paris, a copy of the new American Constitution as drafted by the closed convention at Philadelphia, he made arrangements for an immediate return to America. He had good reason for his excitement and perturbation.

The author of the Declaration of Independence, just battle-cry of American liberty, saw in the first draft of the document before him all the influences of anti-democratic reaction which he feared in the schemings of Alexander Hamilton, young genius of property and aristocracy. Jefferson hastily returned to America to organize the struggle of the people in defense of the democratic liberties, won in the long seven years of revolutionary war, but now threatened by Hamiltonian reaction. The story of that democratic struggle to embody in the Constitution of the United States an explicit recognition of the civil liberties and rights of the people is one of the most stirring in our history whose significance burns brighter today than ever before.

BILL OF RIGHTS

There were three phases in the origin of the present-day Constitution. There was the document as first drafted behind the closed doors of the Constitutional Convention from May to September, 1787, in Philadelphia. There was the stormy outburst of opposition to this reactionary document and a fierce popular struggle to amend it by the addition of the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments. And there was finally, the counter-stroke of reaction in the notorious judicial usurpations of the reactionary Chief Justice John Marshall where he "interpreted" into the Constitution an absolute veto power over the acts of the people's representatives which the original document did not contain.

The American Revolution, wrote Lenin in enthusiastic appreciation of our American Revolution of 1776 "was a truly great, truly liberating, truly revolutionary war". It was this revolution of the people of America for independence and democratic liberties which unleashed a tide which was later to sweep over France in the great revolution of 1789. But, our revolution also generated political forces hostile to democracy, and in the struggle between these two forces, the democratic forces of Jefferson and the anti-democratic forces of Hamilton is the key to our history and our present-day political struggle against the fascist-minded cliques gathering about the Supreme Court oligarchy.

UNITING THE STATES

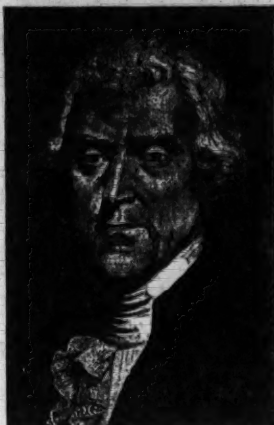
The problem of the American people in 1787 was how to organize an effective national government, uniting the thirteen states into a new nation, without sacrificing any of the democracy which had found expression in the Declaration of Independence, and the Bill of Rights written into the State Constitutions. But this was not the purpose of the hand-picked delegates assembled behind the closed doors in Philadelphia. On the contrary, their purpose was to find a way to curtail and devalue as far as possible this restless and "turbulent democracy" of the common people which was clamoring so loudly against the grievances imposed on them by the wealthy cliques of landlords, speculators, and moneyed interests.

That they did not altogether

succeed is due to the fear which the Hamiltonian reactionaries felt before the outraged feelings of the people, and the victory of the democratic forces, led by Jefferson, in forcing upon the reactionaries the acceptance of the Bill of Rights. The Economic Royalists of today, economic descendants of Hamilton who attempt to appear in the caricatured guise of Jefferson, a man who hated them, when they celebrate the Constitution, celebrate that portion of it against which the American people expressed their active hostility though their fight for the Bill of Rights in 1787-1789.

THE RICHEST ROGUES

Of the fifty-six original signers of the Declaration of Independence, only six were present at the Constitutional Convention. The great Jefferson, fountain-head of the deepest democratic urge among the people, was away in far-off France; Tom Paine, Sam Adams, Patrick Henry, and other leading revolutionary fighters were not there, unbidden or unwilling to attend. Is it any wonder that the elegant and eloquent Edmund Randolph of Virginia could see in the "turbulent follies of democracy" the main "danger" to the country? That Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts could say that "the worst of all evils is political democracy"? That James Madison, later to come somewhat under the influence of Jefferson, could then see as the main objective of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 "the protection of the opulent minority against the majority?" (Elliot's Constitutional Debates, Vol. I, p. 459). Of all the delegates present, only Benjamin Franklin, and perhaps several others, did not believe in heavy property qualifications for voters. Franklin's sly remark, that "of all the rogues I have had acquaintance with some have been the



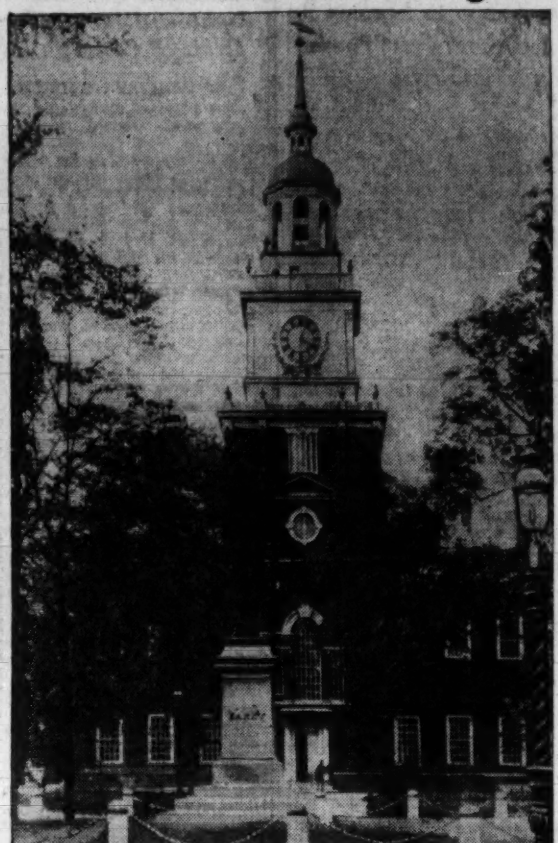
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Third President of the U. S., author of Declaration of Independence. The Hamiltonian reactionaries called him a "Parisian revolutionary monster" because he believed in making the Supreme Court responsive to the people.

richest rogues", did not meet with appreciative response.

HAMILTON—MONARCHIST

But it was Hamilton who quietly summed up for them their mistrust of the popular democracy of the farmers and mechanics outside, the men who had rallied to Declaration of Independence and had taken seriously its libertarian sentiments. As for him, he said, "he did not think favorably of the republican form of government". He admired the British monarchical system, and he would like to see its benefits transferred to America. Our Congress ought to be like the House of Lords—"it is a noble institution", he said. With saucy aristocratic arrogance, he looked about him and inquired, "Can a democratic assembly which

Where Constitution Was Signed



Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, formerly the State House. Here the Constitution was signed on September 17, 1787. The Declaration of Independence had been adopted there July 4, 1776, and later signed by the delegates to the Continental Congress.

revolves annually among the people be supposed to pursue the public good? Nothing but a permanent body can check the impudence of democracy. . . ." (Farland, Records of the Constitutional Convention, Vol. I, p. 299). With so frank a hostility to democracy, it was natural that Hamilton would propose a plan for the new constitution which, in effect, constituted an American Monarchy—a President chosen for life with absolute veto powers over Congress, and with powers to ap-

point all the State Governors for life, also with absolute veto powers, a Senate chosen for life by the State legislatures, a Supreme Court remote, unapproachable, and appointed for life. Only the House of Representatives would come under the direct election of the people, but it would have power only to suggest not to enact legislation!

FRANKLIN'S PLAN

As against this Franklin proposed a single House elected by

Jefferson Led Common People Against Plot of Hamilton For Tory Dictatorship



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, printer's apprentice who rose to high honors and position. Wanted a single House in Congress with no Supreme Court. Shocked Constitutional Convention by saying "the worst rogues I have had acquaintance with have been the richest rogues." Opposed property qualifications for voters.

the people, frequent elections, and a President chosen by popular vote, a truly democratic plan. But old Franklin, then 81, was not a power in the Convention—he was its compromiser.

Hamilton's monstrously reactionary scheme did not shock the Convention. The main objection to it was that its too outspoken contempt for the people would arouse too violent a storm of opposition, that the people could not be tricked into accepting it in that form. Elbridge Gerry rose to remind the delegates that as much as a "strong" government was necessary against "the worst of all evils, political democracy", so it was also necessary to "inspire the people with the necessary confidence", that is, to trim the sails

before the democratic storms outside.

The final document was a compromise between the extreme reactionaries and the more supple politicians who realized the need for making democratic concessions.

The document, before it reached the people, was indeed "a victory for the Tories" as Comrade Earl Browder appraises it in his ground-breaking survey in the September issue of the Communist. The task of the Constitution writers was "to find the minimum to which they could keep the democratic achievements of the revolution without wrecking it," expressing in its entirety the bourgeois-national interests of the young American capitalist class.

The document provided for indirect election of the President, but restricted his term severely from Hamilton's life stretch. It retained the indirect election of the Senate, but also limited the term. It conceded legislative powers to the House, but still with some restrictions by the Senate. And the power of the Supreme Court, that shield of power above and beyond the people, was left intact, but with its power sinisterly ambiguous.

VETO REJECTED

It was not that many of the delegates did not believe in absolute judicial veto—it was merely that they did not believe the American people could be gotten to accept it. That is why, the proposal for this absolute judicial veto was rejected on three separate occasions in the Convention itself. This rejection constitutes an undoubted historical victory for the democratic forces of the people; it was forced upon the Convention by its fear of popular democracy of the people. The smugness of Chief Justice Marshall's later "interpretation" gives

ing the Court absolute veto power by indirection, the trick of the defeated reactionaries, has been the source of at least three constitutional crises which have shaken the nation to its roots, and of which the Roosevelt court reform is the latest example.

It was the complete absence of a single word guaranteeing civil liberty, a complete absence of democracy in the original document, and the dangerous powers lying within the reach of the Judiciary which aroused the American people in 1787 to such a storm of protest.

Nothing that the reactionaries could do could calm this storm, and it was two years before the states finally ratified the document, and only on the promise of a Bill of Rights, written into the Constitution as the First Ten Amendments.

JEFFERSON THE GUIDE

In this fight for democracy which baptised the birth of the American Constitution, it was Jefferson who was the guiding genius of the people.

Hotly taking the field in the front-line ranks against the reactionaries, Jefferson indignantly rejected Hamilton's spacious plea in the Federalist, the papers which show Hamilton's extraordinary ability in sugar-coating die-hard reaction behind hypocritical arguments. Spurning Hamilton's argument about an "independent Judiciary", Jefferson wrote memorably:

"In a government founded on the public will, this principle operates in the opposite direction and against that will. We have made the Judiciary independent, but independent of the nation itself." (Collected Works, Vol. X, p. 30).

LASHES CHECKS BALANCES

Smiling the "checks and balances" theory of Hamilton, that reactionary doctrine in which reaction has always found refuge against the will of the people, Jefferson wrote with unanswerable clarity:

"... intending to establish three departments, coordinate and independent, that they might check and balance each other, it (the first draft of the new Constitution) has given to one of them alone the right to prescribe rules for the others, and to that one too which is unelected by and independent of the nation." (Collected Works, Vol. X, p. 141).

Jefferson's thundering against the anti-democratic scheme of the Hamiltonians and the reactionaries brought down on his head all the venomous slanders with which the present-day Tories greet reform of the Court. In accents that are familiar to us today, Timothy Pickens, Secretary of State under John Adams, Federalist reactionary, attacked Jefferson as a "Parisian revolutionary monster". And the American revolution was only eleven years old!

But the democratic indignation of the people at the absence of a Bill of Rights in the first draft would not be downed by such primitive anachronistic red-baiting at the greatest American of his time. The state conventions resounded with protests at the limited powers of the House of Representatives—"it is only the rag of representations", cried Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, and others like him. Hoping to evade the democratic storm, the reactionaries rushed the elections to the state conventions, and succeeded in keeping about three quarters of the adult white population in the states from voting at

THE COMMUNISTS AND AMERICAN HISTORY

By A. B. Magil

The 150th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States occurs only a few days after the eighteenth anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of the U. S. A.

This is an accident. But the connection of the Communist Party with the revolutionary traditions of the American people is not at all accidental. It is bound up with the whole role of the Communist Party as the standard-bearer of twentieth century Americanism, the vanguard of the forces of progress today, just as the Founding Fathers were the vanguard of the progressive camp in their day. And now, when the democratic achievements of the American Revolution and Jefferson's, Jackson's and Lincoln's administrations are threatened by the economic royalists of Wall Street, the contribution of the Communist Party to the understanding of American history and the revitalization of the tradition becomes all the more important.

LENIN'S TRIBUTE

In this it is continuing the work begun by the great founders of the international Communist movement, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, whose articles and letters on American questions, particularly on the Civil War, are a gold-mine for every student of American history.

For a number of years after its organization, the Communist Party neglected the precious heritage of American revolution-

ary traditions. It even adopted a negative attitude toward this heritage, partly as a result of un-Marxian sectarian influences carried over from the Socialist Party, partly as a reaction against those Socialist and labor leaders who adopted bourgeois chauvinism as a substitute for the proper utilization of our revolutionary traditions.

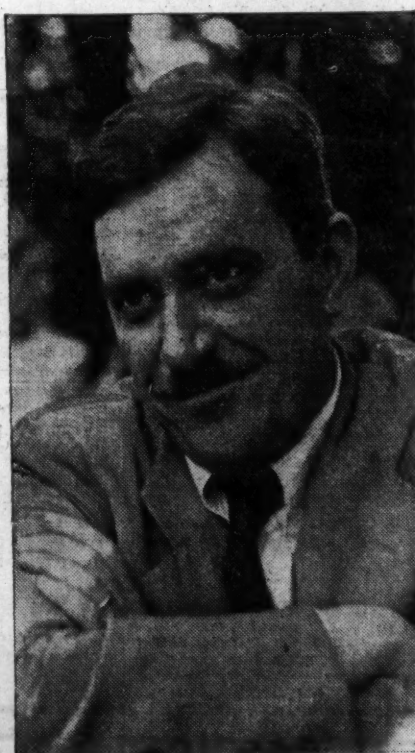
Such an attitude has, however, nothing in common with the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin. In his famous Letter to American Workers, written in 1918, Lenin paid tribute to our revolutionary traditions. He wrote:

"The history of modern civilized America opens with one of the revolutionary

Wars of which there have been so few among the large number of wars of conquest that were caused, like the present imperialist war, by squabble among kings, landowners and capitalists over the division of seized lands and stolen profits. It was a war of the American people against English robbers, who subjected America and held it in colonial slavery as these 'civilized' bloodsuckers are even now subjecting and holding in colonial slavery hundreds of millions of people in India, Egypt and in all corners of the world."

20TH CENTURY AMERICANISM

Elsewhere in the same letter Lenin speaks of "the greatest, world-historic, progressive and revolutionary significance of the American Civil War of 1861-65." Lenin in this letter provided the key for the proper approach to American history. He not only claimed the revolutionary traditions as the heritage of the



EARL BROWDER, General Secretary, Communist Party, U.S.A.

American working people, but he drew from our history lessons for the period in which he was writing. For Lenin, as for all Marxists, the past was not simply a museum of dead events and personalities, but a powerful searchlight illuminating the problems of the present.

In the Manifesto of its eighth national convention in April, 1934, the Communist Party pointed to the necessity of carrying forward the revolutionary democratic traditions of 1776 and 1861. Since then it has made these traditions a living banner of struggle for the American people and won the right to call itself the party of twentieth century Americanism.

By far the greatest contribution in this respect has been made by the general secretary of the Communist Party, Earl Browder. It was Browder who in his book, "What Is Communism?" and in numerous articles and speeches showed how to tie up a correct

Marxist interpretation of American history with the problems facing the common people of our country today. He made the study of history into a living instrument in the struggles of the present.

"WE ARE THE AMERICANS"

"The revolutionary tradition is the heart of Americanism," wrote Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist Party, in his book, "What Is Communism?" "That is incontestable, unless we are ready to agree that Americanism means what Hearst says, slavery to outworn institutions, preservation of privilege, the degradation of the masses."

"We Communists claim the revolutionary traditions of Americanism. We are the only ones who consciously continue those traditions and apply them to the problems of today."

"We are the Americans and Communism is the Americanism of the twentieth century."

And Browder declared further: "Americanism in this revolutionary sense, means to stand in the forefront of human progress. It means never to submit to the forces of decay and death. It means constantly to free ourselves of the old, the outworn, the decaying, and to press forward to the young, the vital, the living, the expanding."

It is this approach which has enabled the Communist Party during the past two years to take the great revolutionary heritage of the American people out of the library and schoolroom and out of the clutches of the reactionaries and bring it into the mainstream of the class struggle.

Part of this task has consisted of giving a Marxist-Leninist revaluation of historic events and personalities through articles in the Daily and Sunday Worker, The Communist and other publications. This is essentially pioneer work. Even the most advanced school of bourgeois historians, whose outstanding representative is Dr. Charles A. Beard, has given a picture of America's past that is limited, static and frequently out of focus. Though it has dug up the economic facts which are the essential raw material for the understanding of history, this school, because its approach has been that of mechanical "economic determinism," has failed to consider the other necessary factors and to see the whole of his-

tory in dynamic terms as an evolutionary process.

It is the Communist Party which for the first time has begun to place the duty of American history on a truly scientific basis. Let us bear in mind that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution were the products not alone of the Founding Fathers, but of the writings of the British materialists, the French encyclopedists and the most progressive spirits of that time. So today does the Communist Party draw on the teachings of the greatest of modern dialectic materialists, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, and on the experience of the international labor movement, for a correct understanding of American history and for guidance in solving the difficult problems of the contemporary world.

What a living force Abraham Lincoln becomes when his life and work are related to the burning problems of our own day, to the struggle against our modern slavery of Wall Street. In a speech at Springfield, Ill., in February, 1936, Earl Browder did just that, emphasizing particularly Lincoln's fight against the Supreme Court.

JEFFERSON'S POSITION

Few would think that Thomas Jefferson could shed any light on the present struggle in Spain. But there is a great deal of light in Jefferson's attitude toward a struggling democracy of his day, revolutionary France. In a speech at Madison Square Garden in January of this year Browder turned to Jefferson to criticize the Roosevelt administration's arms embargo against Spain. When democratic France was attacked and blockaded by the reactionary powers, Jefferson called for a trade embargo not against France, but against the aggressor countries, Browder pointed out.

And today the 150th anniversary of the Constitution is filled with vast contemporary significance for the whole American people. That significance cannot be grasped without the proper historic approach to the Constitution and the period in which it was forged.

The Constitution is neither a heaven-sent document embodying abstract principles of democracy, nor the product of a star chamber conspiracy by a handful of financiers, landowners, speculators

and merchants, as Dr. Beard implies in his important book, *An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution*. (Beard has, however, provided material which is invaluable for a correct interpretation of the Constitution.)

UNIFYING THE NATION

The adoption of the Constitution was a move toward national unification, toward ending the colonial separatism which made it virtually impossible to act as a united nation on domestic and foreign problems. As such it constituted a progressive step. But what should be the political and legal forms which national unification should take? It was around this question that there arose the division between the reactionary and progressive camps, resulting ultimately in the formation of two political parties.

In the September issue of *The Communist*, Earl Browder gives a brilliant analysis of the forces that locked horns on this issue and on the issues that subsequently developed in connection with the interpretation of the Constitution and the role of the Supreme Court.

"Having participated in making the revolution," he writes, "the problem of those interests which dominated the Constitutional Convention had become how to curb that revolution among the masses, how to harness it to their special class interests, and how to make the realization of national unity, a generally felt necessity, dependent upon the dominance of their class group-

(Continued on Page 8)

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Bill of Rights First Victory By People's Forces--Browder

"The first great constitutional struggle arose on the question of the adoption of the proposed document . . . the chief point of interest was the embryonic gathering of democratic forces around the demand for the Bill of Rights, finally victorious in the first ten amendments which became a condition for the adoption of the Constitution. Tremendous interest attaches to this struggle and the Bill of Rights which it achieved. Notwithstanding the absence of enforcement of the Bill of Rights (which continues to the present day), the struggle for its inclusion in the Constitution crystallized an elementary program for the democratic camp. . . . It was the first great victory in the constitutional struggle of the forces of the people, with not only national but world-wide consequences." — Earl Browder.

—From "Revolutionary Background of the Constitution."

Jefferson Lashed Judiciary—'Independent of the People'

"In a government founded on the public will, this principle (of the independent judiciary) operates in the opposite direction and against that will. We have made the judiciary independent, but independent of the nation itself." — (Thomas Jefferson, Col. Works, Vol. X, p. 30).

"Some men look at the Constitution with sanctimonious reverence, and deem it like the Ark of Covenant, too sacred to be touched. . . . they ascribe to the men of the preceding age a wisdom more than human . . . that age was very like the present, but without the experience of the present, and forty years of experience is worth a whole century of book-reading." — (Thomas Jefferson in letter to a friend, 1816).

American People See Constitution Jailed by Court

Justices Have Done Their Work for 'Mighty Few' by Assuming Power to Throw Out Acts of Congress—Veto Power Is Unconstitutional

By Alan Max

The Supreme Court will be paraded this week by the reactionaries as the Guardian of the Constitution. But the majority of the American people will see the Court not as the "guardian" but as the jailer of the Constitution. They will celebrate Constitution Day, 1937, by vowing that before another year rolls around jailer and prisoner will have changed places.

This is not to say that the Constitution as ratified and amended over the course of years, is itself a perfect document of progress and liberty. The Constitution was definitely a compromise between different sections of the new American nation. It was a compromise between Hamilton's theory of government by the few and Jefferson's theory of government by the people.

As the warfare between these two theories has continued in one form or another, each side has tried to make the most of the powers given it by the Constitution. But the heirs of Hamilton—the aristocrats—the Lord Macaulays and economic royalists of today—have had by far the better of it. With the aid of the legal talents of the Supreme Court judges, they have turned the Constitution to their own use. Only today are the people beginning to reclaim their rights as embodied in the historic document. They are successful only so far as they defeat the Court Constitution Day of 1937 could well be called Anti-Court Day.

VETO POWER A DANGER

The judges have done their work for the mighty few by assuming the power to throw out acts of Congress on those occasions when they have been in the interests of the many. The fight for Roosevelt's court reform bill, although ending in a legislative defeat, temporarily forced the Court to permit Congress to legislate. But the people will never be safe from the Court until the veto power is snatched from it once and for all.

Even supporters of the Court are compelled to admit that the Constitution did not specifically grant this power to the Court. Since it was not given the power of veto, the Court must have stolen it. But the reactionaries try to answer this charge by trotting out evidence that the framers of the Constitution, although they did not say it in so many words, really intended that the Court, and not Congress, should be the final interpreter of the Constitution.

It is true that there is considerable evidence to this effect. Several historians have come to the conclusion that a majority of the delegates to the Constitutional Convention had expressed themselves at one time or another as favoring a veto power for the Court. But if it is true that they favored such a principle, why didn't they incorporate it in the constitution? The answer is simple. They were afraid to. They knew that the Constitution would never be ratified if it provided for such a judicial oligarchy. John Randolph's proposal to give a certain number of the judges, along with the President, power to revise acts of Congress, went down to defeat. This was the only form in which the question of judicial supremacy over Congress even came to a vote.

VETO SNUGGLED IN

The Constitution must be interpreted according to the needs of the times. But even if we should go back 150 years for light on the subject, we certainly cannot make a decision according to what the writers of the Constitution may secretly have desired but dared not say. Instead, we should turn to those who ratified the Constitution. The delegates to the various state ratifying conventions certainly had no intention of creating a judicial despotism. They were suspicious of the Constitution as submitted to them for approval. Many were afraid of autocratic tendencies. The Constitution was only ratified upon the understanding that a Bill of Rights would be added. And this has been done in the name of the Constitution itself!

The power of veto was smuggled in during Jefferson's administration by John Marshall, an anti-Jeffersonian and chief justice of the Supreme Court. The Court was afraid, however, to wield this power. It did not exercise it until a crisis arose half a century later, when it handed down the Dred Scott decision in an effort to preserve slavery. From that time on, the Court has smashed legislation with increasing fury. The climax came recently with the invalidation of the NRA, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Railroad Retirement Act and other New Deal measures.

But the Court has not been content to nullify, in direct violation of the Constitution, important acts of Congress. At the same time it has trained its guns on the Constitution itself. Under its fire, the Bill of Rights—without which the Constitution could not have been ratified—has been whittled down. And this has been done in the name of the Constitution itself!

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

The Bill of Rights—the first ten amendments to the Constitution—contained the guarantee of assembly, freedom of speech, trial by jury. Although in some cases it was evident that the amendments were intended to prevent only the newly-

Every Child Can Be an Edison In Soviet, His Widow Says

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LENINGRAD, Sept. 16.—"Every child in your country is given a chance to become an Edison, if he studies and works as Thomas Edison did," Mrs. Maine Edison, wife of the late inventor, declared to the Soviet press during a visit here.

"I desired to visit your country for a long time," she said. "I am deeply interested in the younger generation, and I want to see how the Soviet children live, how they are taught and brought up."

"My impressions are overwhelming. The children attract one's attention by their fresh and healthy appearance. Everywhere excellent conditions



THE LATE THOMAS A. EDISON

have been created for them.

"My late husband repeatedly expressed the wish to visit the Soviet Union," Mrs. Edison declared.

The Communists and American History

(Continued from Page 7)

ings in the central government. . . . The struggle around the formation and adoption of the Constitution was the first great battle between democracy and reaction; it gave birth to the first national system of political parties; it posed the essential questions which run through American history, in forms corresponding to the stages of social and economic development of various periods, down to the present."

A COMPROMISE

And Browder points out that "the Constitution that emerged was thus a compromise. It was a compromise between conflicting regional interests of the bourgeoisie; it was a compromise between two antagonistic social-economic systems, the slave system of the Southern plantation owners and the budding capitalism of the Northern merchants and manufacturers; and, most basic of all, it was a compromise between aristocratic and democratic principles of government."

Browder's article discusses the three constitutional crises in our history: the struggle for the Bill of Rights, the fight against the Slave Power precipitated by the Dred Scott decision, and the present battle for Supreme Court reform. In all three the forces of progress have been arrayed against the camp of reaction. The first two crises resulted in victories for the progressive forces; the third still remains to be decided. "The solution," writes Browder, "in all probability will require a new system of political parties, the old alignment having lost all meaning."

CONSTITUTION BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE

The achievement of this victorious solution, with all that it implies, is now the great task facing the American people. That

is why the Communist Party is utilizing this 150th anniversary of the Constitution not merely to review the history of our basic charter of rights, but to sound a call to the people to save the Constitution and the liberties it guarantees from mutilation at the hands of the economic royalists of Wall Street.

"The Constitution belongs to the people, not to Wall Street," declares the statement issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party on the 150th anniversary (published in the Aug. 8 issue of the Sunday Worker).

And the statement calls on the people to make the Constitution really theirs by uniting their forces in a powerful People's Front to drive the economic royalists out of positions of power and save our country from the terrible fate of fascism and war.

Here is the real meaning of the Constitution for us Americans today. And for us Americans it is important, too, that the spirit of Tom Paine and Thomas Jefferson, of the thousands of nameless farmers and city mechanics who wrung from the privileged classes the Bill of Rights, lives today in the party of twentieth century Americanism, the Communist Party of the U.S.A.

Cacchione Speaks At Boro Hall In Brooklyn Sat.

Peter V. Cacchione, Communist candidate for City Councilman from Kings County, in his speech Saturday night at Borough Hall, Brooklyn, in commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of the signing of the Constitution, will warn against the fascist tactics of the Liberty League in their attempt to defeat the will of the people in the coming Municipal elections, by drawing a parallel with the Tory tactics of Alexander Hamilton.

"The Tory Hamilton" Cacchione declared yesterday "falling in his attempt to write into the Constitution a properly qualified clause that would have disfranchised the majority of the workers and farmers, tried, in the New York State Elections of 1800, when the Jeffersonian Democrat, Aaron Burr, won a victory over Hamilton, to have the votes thrown out, brazenly declaring that 'in times like these it will not do to be overscrupulous.'"

"I shall point out in my speech on Saturday," Cacchione continued, "that the Girder, the Ford, the Morgans, DuPonts and the whole fascist crew of Wall Street bankers and Liberty League monopolists, while professing to 'defend the Constitution' are actually violating it by their efforts to block all social legislation designed, in the very words of the Constitution to promote the general welfare and that through their hired thugs and vigilantes, they are endeavoring to wrest from the people those civil and democratic rights, those 'blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity' which the Constitution guarantees."

Cacchione's "Constitution Day" talk will be delivered at noon on Saturday, Sept. 16 at an open air meeting at Borough Hall, Brooklyn.

TOM PAINE, THE SOUL OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Led Fight for Bill of Rights and Against Tory Draft of Constitution

By HARRISON GEORGE

The bones of Tom Paine have disappeared, stolen from his grave at New Rochelle, N. Y. But it is a mark of the respect shown him by the common people of all the world that, on the 200th anniversary of his birth last January 29, the People's Front government of France erected a statue in his honor.

Not yet, however, have the common people of the United States of America given the honor due to him who gave them that name for their nation and devoted his best years to their struggle for national independence and democracy.

Toryism—reaction, which he fought as long as he lived, pursues and vilifies his memory even yet, and when it does not openly slander him as "that dirty little atheist" it refuses to speak about him at all.

WORDS INSPIRED COLONISTS

Yet a nobler spirit or a man more devoted to human freedom than Tom Paine, his times did not produce. Even among the great of that day, his service to our country was outstanding. Not only did he serve as a soldier under Washington, but prior to war it was his burning words that woke the American colonies to the perspective of an independent and national destiny.

He had arrived from England only in October 1774, already a friend of Benjamin Franklin whom he met in England. And although the American quarrel with King George III was everywhere the question of the day, and soon the battles of Lexington and Concord added blood to bitterness, it remained for Tom Paine to raise the slogan of separation from England, of the independence of this our country. Yes, even after the Massachusetts clash of arms, few of even the men of shorty were to sign the famous Declaration, regarded the conflict with England as a struggle for independence. The prevailing idea was only that England must repeal onerous laws and "deal fairly" with the colonies.

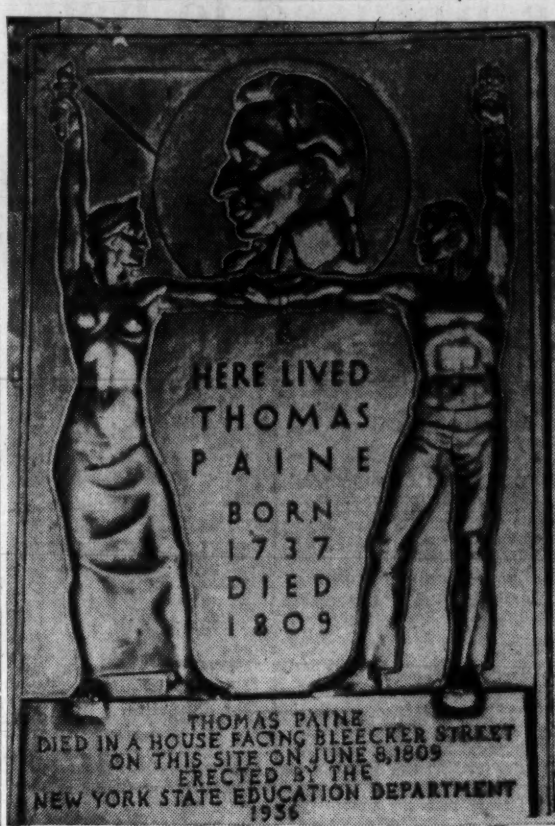
FIRST TO MENTION INDEPENDENCE

Paine it was who, first mentioning independence in the Pennsylvania Magazine, of which he was editor, in October 1775 (in the same issue raising the cry to abolish slavery), came out in his famous pamphlet "Common Sense" on January 10, 1776, with a smashing broadside against conciliation and for American independence.

One biographer has correctly said that Paine's "Common Sense" had an effect "which has rarely been produced by type and paper in any age or country." It was the manifesto of the American Revolution. It demanded a Declaration of Independence, and on the July 4th following, the one drawn up by Jefferson was signed. It followed Paine's general arguments—which thus became the program of America in struggle for independent existence.

TORIES HATED PAINE

How the Tories hated Paine. He had upset their plans to keep America under the British king. And he hated and fought them everywhere. As a soldier still, during the dark days of defeats and the retreat of Washington from New York through New Jersey, at a



A plaque at 88 Seventh Ave. near Sheridan Square in New York City honors the memory of Thomas Paine, who fought for democracy for the American people in 1775. Paine lived and died in a house facing Bleeker Street on June 8, 1809.

campfire he wrote another pamphlet called "The American Crisis" which was a ringing call for a "purge" against the Tories who masked their treachery and hid among the American forces, doing such sabotage, wrecking and spying for the British as the Trotskyist-Hitler-Japanese agents have been shot for doing in present-day Socialist Russia.

"These are the times that try men's souls!" he began. But added that "panics have their uses. They are the touchstones of sincerity and hypocrisy and bring things and men to light. In fact they have the same effect on secret traitors. Many a disguised Tory has lately shown his head, that shall curse the day on which Howe exposed upon the Delaware."

EXPOSED BRITISH SPIES

"Why is it," he went on, "that the enemy have left New England provinces and made these middle ones the seat of war? The answer is easy: New England is not infested with Tories, and we are. I have been tender against these men . . . but it will not do to sacrifice a world either to their folly or their baseness . . . Better have too much force than too little when so great an object is at stake."

"Should the Tories give him (British General Howe) encouragement or assistance, I sincerely wish that our next year's arms may expel them from the continent, and Congress appropriate their possessions."

This was the first of 16 pamphlets, and such an encouragement to battle on against the British and their Tory agents was it, that Washington ordered Paine's writings be read to all his soldiers by their officers.

As Secretary of the Committee

on Foreign Affairs, he continued the "purge" of Tories, exposing those in high office, such as Silas Deane, who as America's trusted agent abroad, grafted on purchases and conspired with Benedict Arnold against the revolution. He helped defeat the "Con-way Cabal," a plot of General Gates, the Tukahachyev of that day, to replace Washington.

Further, both at home where he raised funds for the struggle, and in France where he obtained loans and military help for the revolution, he aided it very materially. He wrote the first Emancipation Proclamation in America when Pennsylvania abolished slavery of the Negro. And made that State's Constitution the most democratic of all.

It was a great misfortune for America that he was absent in Europe when the Constitutional Convention met in 1787. Alexander Hamilton and his clique of slick reactionaries managed to put over a Constitution that left out the rights of the people. And the lovers of liberty, headed by Jefferson, had to struggle long and hard to compel the adoption of the "Bill of Rights" in 1791—now the first ten amendments.

SUPPORTED JEFFERSON

Paine gave all support in that struggle to his life-long friend Jefferson. But he remained abroad because he was deeply involved in hot support of the French Revolution. The British monarchy supported the French king against the French people.

And Paine, with flaming pen attacked both. His books burned, himself indicted in England, he fled to France.

There he was met with love, wild acclaim and election to the National Assembly of the revolution, where he worked with Danton and others in drafting a Con-

stitution for the new republic. It was about this time that his book "The Rights of Man" arrived in America to aid Jefferson's fight with reaction, as Jefferson acknowledged.

Though Paine favored (November 1792) that "Louis Capet"—the French king—be tried for participating in a conspiracy of "crowned brigands" against liberty, he was influenced by the Girondist Party, which wanted to conciliate the overthrown ruling class, to voting against the death penalty.

But his position was distinct from that of the Girondists. He thought of the help Louis had given (for reason of hostility toward England) to the American revolution, and he feared execution of the king would cause Britain to make war on France. The Jacobins did not confuse him with the Girondists.

U. S. TORIES PLOT HIS IMPRISONMENT

Yet Paine lay eight months in a French jail when one of Hamilton's gang of reactionaries, Gouverneur Morris, appointed Minister to France, falsely told the French that Paine had been plotting against the American republic. The French were anxious to get American support, so mistakenly jailed Paine. But learning the truth later, restored him to honor and office. But by that time the shadow of Napoleon was already cast upon the Revolution of France.

Paine, too, was aging. And busy with his biggest work, "The Age of Reason." Although it was this book that brought upon him the name of "atheist," he plainly says in it: "I believe in one God, and no more, and I hope for happiness beyond this life." But he added: "All national institutions of churches, appear to me no other than human inventions, set up to terrify and enslave mankind, and monopolize power and profit."

It is in his "Rights of Man" where dealing with constitutions, Paine wrote the lines that rebuke the Liberty League and today's Tory Democrats who seek to immobilize progress in out-of-date constitutional forms that favor reaction. He wrote:

"It is perhaps impossible to establish any thing that combines principles with opinions and practice, which the progress of circumstances, through a length of years, will not in some measure derange, or render inconsistent; and therefore, to prevent inconveniences accumulating, till they discourage reformations or provoke revolution, it is best to regulate them as they occur."

DENOUNCED LEGAL FETTERES

Likewise, he excoriated the present legal fetish of precedent, "a superstitious reverence for ancient things." And criticized government for "leading man to the sepulchre of precedent, to deaden his faculties and call his attention from the scene of revolutions. Government by precedent, without any regard to the principle of the precedent, is one of the vilest systems that can be set up."

Thus, the American people of today can see that, were Tom Paine alive, his genius would be at the service of democracy against fascism and reaction. Indeed, he would be called, if he would not in fact be, a Communist, an agitator for Communism, the enemy of the Twentieth Century.

Constitution Born in Struggle for Democracy

(Continued from Page 7)

all. And yet so great was the democratic feeling of the people, that with even this severely restricted election, the first draft of the Constitution could be finally be ratified after two years of bitter and often violent struggle only by promising the immediate addition of the cherished Bill of Rights.

FORCE TORIES TO BOW

The reactionaries had to bow before the storm. The First Congress in 1789 wrote into the Constitution the Bill of Rights which remains the most precious political treasure of the American people. This is the people's Constitution, their answer to the Constitution of the reactionaries. It is to make real and effective this charter of civil liberties which has been the content of the struggles of the American people for democracy from the opening days of our country's history. Reluctantly granted to the people, the "opulent minority" of Madison, the "rich and well-born" of Hamilton, have sought by every means to nullify it and make it an empty letter.

It is not September 17, 1787, the day of the signing, which is the

golden day for the birth of American republicanism, but the little observed day of September 20, 1789 which is the true holiday of the people in the formation of the new nation. This was the day when the Bill of Rights was written into the Constitution. This is the people's holiday, commemorating their triumph over reaction and anti-democracy.

But the writing of the Bill of Rights into the Constitution did not put an end to the offensive of reaction. The fight to keep the government responsive to popular suffrage continued, and has continued down to the present day, with the Supreme Court, of course, the focus of anti-democratic privilege. The ghost of Hamilton's sneer at the "impudence of democracy" rides heavily over the political life of the country, while Jefferson's staunch rejoinder has been the inspiration and rallying cry for the people all these generations.

The American people, having struck the blow for the Bill of Rights, have had to wage an unceasing struggle for the widening of democracy.

REFUGE OF WELL-BORN

They have had to fight for generations to make the Senate directly elected by the people, achieving this only in 1909

through amendment. They have had to fight bitterly for a change that would permit the taxing of incomes, the Hamiltonians having sneaked into the Constitution a restriction making such taxes "unconstitutional".

Jefferson and Lincoln found the black-robed oligarchs standing in their paths at the most crucial moments in our history, and had to sweep them aside. The Hamiltonian reactionaries planned well; the "independent judiciary" has always been the refuge of the "well-born, the wealthy and the wise," in Hamilton's phrase. There is not a single case on record where it has come to the defense of the liberties of minorities; it takes up the cudgels for only one minority, the "opulent minority" of Madison.

THE FIGHT TODAY

In the second decade, around the 1820's the aged John Adams, was voicing his fears: "one may grant the equal right, but to permit it may bring a revolution." But Jefferson was writing scornfully of the myth-makers who had already begun their work of obscuring the real fight over the Constitution between the privileged aristocracy of wealth and the democratic aspirations of the people. In 1816 he wrote to a friend:

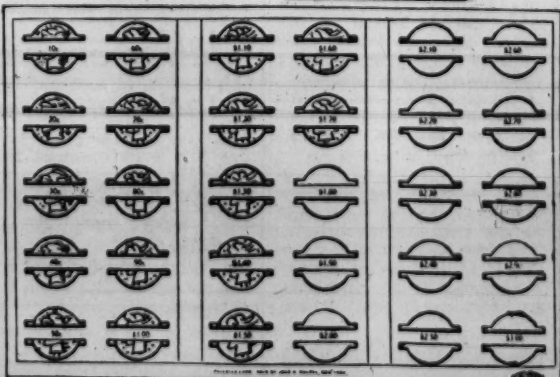
"Some men look at the Constitution with sanctimonious reverence, and deem it like the Ark of the Covenant, too sacred to be touched. They even ascribe to the men of the preceding age a wisdom more than human, and suppose what they did beyond amendment. . . . that age was very like the present, but without the experience of the present, and forty years of experience in government is worth a whole century of book-reading; and this they would say themselves were they to rise from the dead."

Our fight today is to continue the noble work of Jefferson, to protect it and widen it, and carry it forward in the light of that experience which he so highly prized as the source of political wisdom. The fight to make real that democracy which the American people of the thirteen states wrested from the reactionaries of their day is a fight against the clade of judicial usurpation. In this the Communists are playing a creative and honorable part, working for that day when the majority of the people will recognize the truth that really thorough democracy will require an end to the power of the "opulent minority" altogether.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR DIME TODAY?

Sept. 17

Seventeen Dimes This Month or \$1.70 in Your Dime-a-Day-Book



"A Dime a Day to Pave the Way for Socialism"

Change the World

Many Intellectuals
No Longer Sit
On the Fence

by MIKE GOLD

A FEW years back, they were always debating the question: "What is the place of the intellectual in the labor movement?" It was a painful subject; I myself had to answer hundreds of puzzled young people.

The Communist Party was not very clear on the subject. I remember one occasion in Chicago, where a professor in the university had gathered a fine group of educators, writers and professional people to listen to an intimate talk by one of our best leaders. Our comrade had addressed many thousands of workers in his time. But before this group of forty or fifty, he was embarrassed. He did pretty well, however, until at the end of his elucidation of Communism one college professor asked him the question that then agitated intellectuals.

"What can a middle-class professional do in the labor movement?" Our leader sweated a trifle, then stammered: "Well, I suppose they can help us raise money for the defense of political prisoners." I must say I blushed for him. And the intellectuals knew he was wrong; they had much more to give than money, if they could be shown a way. But I do not blame our leader; our party still suffered then from a syndicalist, anti-intellectual heritage. And the intellectuals, as a class, suffered from their own prejudices, too; they still had their delusions of prosperity and superiority.

The depression brought them back to the mud of reality. Fascism and its murder of culture was another shock, plus the war danger. The professionals began to organize their own unions to safeguard their existence. Today, they no longer are spectators or neutrals; life itself has answered the question, and pushed them into the labor movement, of which they are an important and militant section.

About a year ago a comrade met me on the street. He stopped me, shook my hand earnestly, and said: "I want to apologize to you for an injustice I did you." I laughed; C. B. is a swell guy, and never did anyone an injustice. "Well, what's your injustice?" I asked.

He said: "For almost ten years you used to be my favorite hate. I cursed you from the Battery to the Bronx. It was because you were a writer, an intellectual. I had the idea intellectuals were a menace to the movement. So now I want to apologize."

So I told him to buy me a beer, and all would be forgiven. But it is true that for years there was a prejudice and fear of intellectuals in the movement. Joseph Freeman gives some interesting pictures of the tendency in his notable autobiography. A writer had to have a strong character and a supreme faith in Communism to survive in this hostile atmosphere.

I used to write poetry and was ashamed of it by the lop-sided bigotry of the time. Now the Young Communist League runs classes for its members in poetry and fiction. Our youth studies Shakespeare as well as Marx today. Communism is at last understood; it isn't a sect, but the whole wide world of humanity.

The other night I saw "Baltic Deputy," the new Soviet film. This is the story of a college professor and scientist—an intellectual who comes out for the Bolsheviks in the darkest days of the Revolution. His colleagues persecute him; they are Mensheviks. He is isolated from his own family world, thrust into the strange, harsh atmosphere of the working class fighting a civil war.

With what love and understanding the workers receive him, however! The sailors adopt him as their own, and elect this 75-year-old frock-coated scientist their deputy to the Soviet.

They publish his erudite book of research, in a time when there was famine. They plan a great botanical institute for him. From Lenin down to illiterate sailors, they sense the glory of the future, when science and labor will hand-in-hand build a better world.

The deep, human soul of the Russian revolution is in this film; and our intellectuals ought to see it. For those still in the old quandary, it should answer many questions.

Column Left

Time to Bounce
All Klansmen
And Klanisms

by HARRISON GEORGE

REGARDING Judge Hugo L. Black, it seems that it would be a good idea for everybody to keep their shirts on—especially those whose taste in political attire runs to black shirts and brown shirts.

Only last year, Professor Charles A. Beard warned us that: "No doubt, Hearst, while he lives, and his legates, until his empire is dissolved, will continue to make sensations in American life. They will be as merciless as tigers in attaining their ends."

It is well to remember this, because the more we examine the campaign against Judge Black on the charge that he is a Ku Kluxer, the more clear is it that "Dirty Willie" has a big finger in it. And Hearst, posing as an enemy of all the vile things that the Klan represents, is just a laugh.

Of course, this does not acquit Judge Black. He must stand up and in unequivocal words not only deny his present membership in the odious Klan.

He must specifically affirm his position toward the Bill of Rights and other amendments to the Constitution which guarantee popular liberties which are attacked by the Klan, the Black Legion, Silver Shirts, the vigilantes and all other fascist bands spawned by the Liberty League.

As pointed out by Ferdinand Lundberg, author of that invaluable book "Imperial Hearst," in a letter to the N. Y. Post, every Southern politician who wanted to get elected, and every businessman who wanted trade, joined the Klan in the early twenties. And it is inconceivable that some got over it. But Black must "come clean" on his attitude toward Negro rights, toward Catholics, Jews and civil liberties for all.

Yet as Lundberg shows, the way the charges have come, and how and by whom they are handled, throws a glaring light on why they are made and whose interests they are designed to serve. And the cloven foot of Hearst is the most obvious mark in the trail.

Hearst and his Liberty League gang are notorious inciters of the bigotry and reaction for which the Klan stands. How come they suddenly work up a lather against it, but limit the charge to Judge Black?

Why didn't the N. Y. Times, Hearst's Journal and others howling for Black to resign—also tell Copeland to quit when his Klan support was revealed? Why hasn't Hearst's "Atlanta Georgian" demanded that all Southern politicians, Governor Bibb Graves of Alabama, for one, resign? Where did all this "expose" come from, anyhow? And why?

That, children, is beginning to become clear. Judge Black got under Hearst's skin by impounding Hearst's telegrams on the Lobbyist probe. Black angered the Liberty League gang by being too liberal. And though they fought his confirmation as Supreme Court Judge, the time between nomination and confirmation didn't allow them to dig up some dirt from his past.

But Hearst found it by getting his snoopers busy in the South, where practically all prominent men were once Klan members. The rest was a tactical problem of how to use it most effectively.

Hearst knows his own reputation. So instead of his own papers starting it, he got Paul Block—known, but not publicly, as a dummy for Hearst, to print the Black expose in Block's (really Hearst's) Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Block dummed for Hearst before. In the World War, when Hearst got vast sums from Kaiser Germany for spying and propaganda, Block's purchase of the Newark Star-Eagle, as well as Brisbane's purchase of the Washington Times, was under probe by a Senate Committee investigating German spies.

These are the precious soundbites, yesterday secret agents of the Kaiser, today the agents of Hitler and Mussolini—who have proven the value of Professor Beard's warning. This is the work of Hearst, who once rebuked a subordinate for talking honesty: "I have previously observed that principles are the impedimenta of small men."

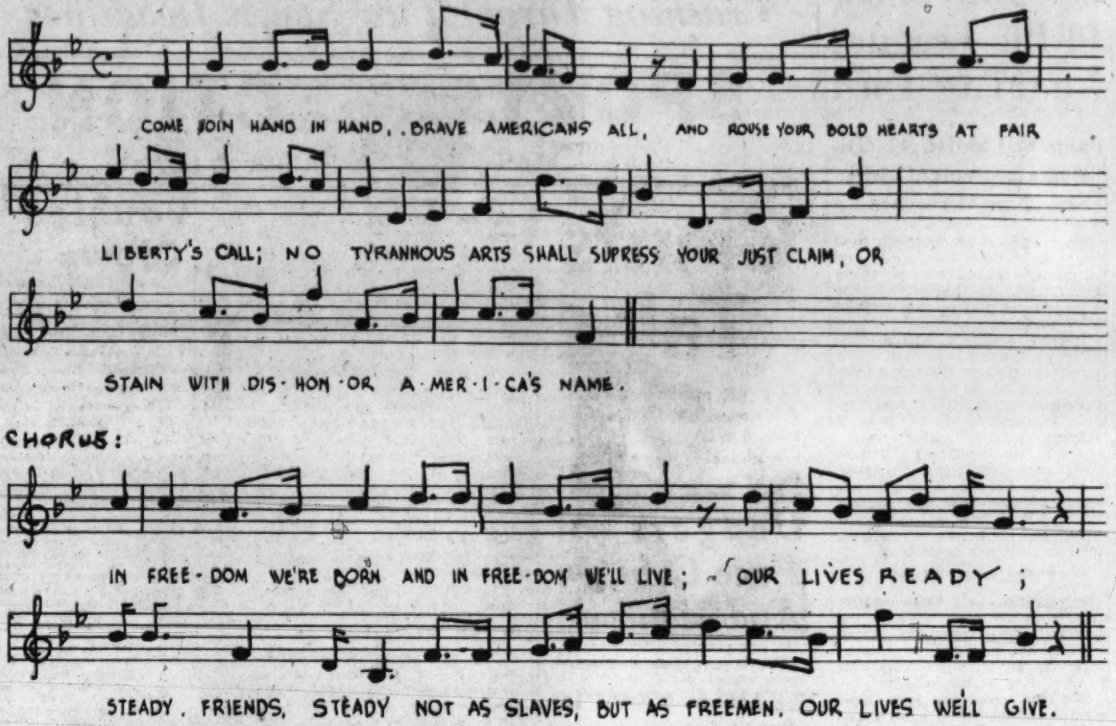
Not only Black, but his accusers—indeed all public men, South or North, must come clean and publicly declare how they stand on the rights of the people written in the Constitution and demanded by the people. But no added word from Hearst is needed—or his Charlie McCarthy, Paul Block.

In Freedom We're Born

"In Freedom We're Born" was the first patriotic song published in America. Though it was written in 1759, it was a favorite at the time of the Revolution and the signing of the Constitution. It has also been called "Liberty Song," and can very well be sung today.

Words by JOHN DICKENSON (1732-1808).

Music by WILLIAM BOYCE (Written in 1759).



Our worthy forefathers, let's give them a cheer,
To climates unknown did courageously steer;
Thro' oceans and deserts, for Freedom they came,
And dying bequeathed us their freedom and fame!

The tree their own hands had by Liberty reared,
They lived to behold grow strong and revered;
With transport they cried "Now our wishes we gain,
For children shall gather the fruit of our pain."

Then join hand in hand, brave Americans all,
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall;
In so righteous a cause let us hope to succeed,
For heaven approves of each generous deed.

—From the book *The Music That Washington Knew*, by William Arms Fisher.

Hollywood Stars Send Two Ambulances to Aid Spain

Some of the Biggest Names in the Cinema World Head List of Contributors

The names of 26 Hollywood movie stars, directors and screen writers, which usually only appear in bright lights and on movie house billboards, have been painted across the sides of two new ambulances soon to be shipped to Loyalist Spain.

The ambulances, which were donated by the 26 celebrated film folk, left Hollywood Sept. 10 on a transcontinental tour of the United States, accompanied by a showing of the new Spanish film "The Heart of Spain."

The names of the famous celebrities are:

Betty Furness, Fred Keating, Frank Davis, Johnny Green, Franchot Tone, Lionel Stander, Arthur Richman, Guy Endore, Dorothy Tree, Ben Hecht, Herbert Biberman, Sidney Buchman, Humphrey Cobb, Florence Eldridge, Lewis Milestone, Konrad Bercovici, Gail Sondergaard, Dudley Nichols, Donald Ogden Stewart, Stella Adler and others.

When "The Heart of Spain" was presented in Hollywood the celebrated folk were so impressed that they contributed enough money to send the ambulances across. The film was recently shown to 200 actors, writers, directors and technicians under the sponsorship of the Hollywood Motion Picture Arts Committee.

A telegram received on the opening day of "Heart of Spain" at the 55th Street Theatre read as follows:

"Heart of Spain" was received enthusiastically in Hollywood before select group of 200 last night stop. Unanimously acclaimed the most compelling document ever shown of war-torn Spain and the splendid work done by American medical unit there stop. We are proud to show it on the road in conjunction with the transcontinental tour of our two ambulances dedicated to Loyalist Spain leaving Hollywood on September 10th.

Signed: Herbert Biberman, Sidney Buchman, Humphrey Cobb, Florence Eldridge, Lewis Milestone, Dudley Nichols, Samson Raphaelson, Donald Ogden Stewart, Franchot Tone—Executive Board, Motion Picture Arts Committee.

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Dots & Dashes

5:45-WNEW-Richard Brooks, News
6:30-WABC-News-Sports Resume
6:45-WFAP-Today's Sports-Ford Bond
6:45-WFAP-Billy and Betty-Sketch
WABC-Daily Orchestra
7:00-WFAP-"And Now" and Sketch
WOB-Sports-Sian Lonax
WABC-Jack Fulton, Tenor
7:15-WABC-Jack Shannon, Songs
7:30-WOB-The Lone Ranger-Sketch
WJZ-Lynn and Abner-Sketch
WABC-Freeman Orchestra
8:00-WFAP-Louella Mannara, Soprano
Robert Simmons, Tenor; Revelers
Quartet; Bourbon Orchestra
WABC-Hammertin's Music Hall
8:30-WJZ-Death Valley Days-Sketch
WABC-Kemp Croch, Alice Faye, Songs
8:45-WNEW-Richard Brooks, News
9:00-WFAP-Lyman Orchestra; Soloists
WABC-Hollywood Hotel, Paule
Orchestra
9:30-WOB-Morton Gould's Orchestra
10:00-WFAP-First Nighter
WJZ-Dorsey Orchestra
WABC-Song Shop
FOR THE MUSIC LOVER
9:30 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.
WNYC-The Masterwork Hour
3:00-WABC-Concert Hall
Throughout the Day
WQXR-Classical Selections

Books of the Day

By Edwin Seaver

A. J. CRONIN, whose novel "Stars Look Down" was certainly not without interest for the light it cast upon certain aspects of the life of the British miners, has now written a novel about the British medical profession. ("The Citadel." By A. J. Cronin. Little Brown: \$2.50).

In the English edition, the novel was named after its hero, Manson Manson, a young medical school graduate goes to a coal-mining community in Wales for his first professional post. Here, as the "assistant" to a doctor who is too ill to get around at all, he learns to know what it means to be a physician, especially in a poor and backward community. Here there are no trumpets and no emoluments; there is only hard work for a pittance, and a doctor has to be teacher and iconoclast as well as healer. To make matters more difficult, Manson is cheated by his employer's wife, exploited at every turn. But he is learning his profession; he is living a full life as a healer of his people.

AS HE GROWS WEALTHIER he gets in with a wealthier crowd of medical men and among these he makes his constant partner in all those years of hard, ambitious struggle. She's not the kind of woman he meets in the smart circles he now frequents. But there is too much integrity in the man to go the whole hog with the crowd he now knows. One of his patients is in need of a minor operation. Manson calls in one of his well-to-do friends to do the job—and the patient dies. Horrified, shattered, he realizes the ghastly falsehood of the life he has been leading. To make matters worse, he discovers that it is just the thing for him to denounce

his brother quack. The patient died, but the medical profession must not be shown up. SICK AT HEART, Manson gives over his practice, sells it out to the first bidder. And at the end of the book, things are beginning to look more optimistic. Together with two other medical men whom he admires, Manson intends to open up a clinic, where he can really serve the people as a healer. Mr. Cronin's parable is simple enough. Money is the root of the evil. While Manson is just a doctor, with no other thought than to work at his profession the best he knows how, everything is satisfactory enough. It is only when he goes to London and begins to think of himself as a professional man worth his weight in gold, that the evil days come upon him. The doctor, in short, must not play the capitalist game of his patients. For what avails a man if he gains the whole world, if he loses his own soul, etc.

Mr. Cronin's indictment of capitalist medicine does not, however, go deep enough. The practice of medicine, by its very nature, is a social institution; it is something that belongs to the whole people. Yet thousands of young doctors, whose services are certainly needed, cannot even get a start at their profession. And many an expert will not come near a poor patient, because the patient cannot make the doctor's services "worth while."

It is true that Manson, in his pilgrimage, comes to realize this. But what happened to Manson is no isolated or individual case. It is merely a case history. Mr. Cronin might have been a bit more explicit about this. And certainly the founding of the clinic, fine and brave an act as it is, is no solution to the essential problem the author poses. The only solution is socialized medicine. Until we have such medicine, the lot of the Mansons will be an uncertain one, not to mention the lot of the millions they are supposed to serve. For the few that rise to the top and can claim the grave, the great number of physicians can barely manage to make a living. And meanwhile the masses are supposed to be content to get along as best they can with inadequate or no medical attention at all.

Infantile Paralysis, Scourge of Children

Important Facts Everybody Should Know About the Disease That Is Now Endangering the American Children

By Medical Advisory Board

DEFINITION: Infantile paralysis or poliomyelitis is a general disease. It got its name, infantile paralysis, because the majority of individuals who come down with the disease are children and develop either local paralysis of the limbs, abdominal and back muscles or paralysis involving important centers in the brain, such as those controlling breathing and swallowing.

It usually takes about 14 days after exposure for the disease to develop. There is fever and the symptoms are very much like those of a "grippe." The disease does not always go on to the paralysis, and this may result in its being unrecognized. Actually the early diagnosis is confirmed by examination of the spinal fluid. But there is a considerable proportion, even of such cases that do not develop paralysis.

Germ Cannot Be Seen

CAUSE: Infantile paralysis is believed to be caused by a filterable virus, that is, a germ so small that it cannot be seen under the microscope, and can pass through the pores of the finest porcelain filter. It has been reproduced experimentally by spraying the nose of the monkey with material obtained from the spinal cords of individuals who have succumbed to the disease; and has been prevented both by the injection of convalescent blood serum (serum of a person who has recovered from the disease). It has also been prevented by the prophylactic use of a 1% zinc sulfate solution as a spray over the olfactory area high up in the nose, it being very likely that the virus is absorbed through the nasal mucous membrane and along the olfactory nerve.

SUSCEPTIBLES: Those showing the highest degree of susceptibility to the disease are children between one year and six years of age. Susceptibility decreases progressively with age and is relatively uncommon in adults.

MULTIPLE CASES WITHIN THE SAME FAMILY: More than one case occurring within the same family is relatively rare. This is so for two important reasons: first, that the great majority of individuals, children and adults are probably immune; and secondly, because immunity increases with age.

ARE VACCINES AND CONVALESCENT BLOOD SERUMS OF ANY VALUE? Some years ago a vaccine for infantile paralysis was developed at the Mayo Clinic. It has proven of no value at all. Convalescent blood serum obtained from individuals who have recovered from the disease has been used extensively in several epidemics within the past ten years especially before the development of paralysis in an effort to determine whether or not paralysis may be prevented.

An intensive study was made of convalescent serum in the 1931 epidemic in New York City. Approximately as many cases developed paralysis with as without the convalescent serum. Its value is certainly questionable.

Zinc Sulfate Spray Good

ZINC SULFATE SPRAY AS A PREVENTIVE: The 1% zinc sulfate solution has proven experimentally in monkeys to be an effective preventive against infantile paralysis when sprayed with a special spray high up in the nose. However, although encouraging, not enough work has been done as yet to prove its efficacy in humans. At the present time it is being used extensively in areas where the disease has become epidemic.

INCIDENCE IN THE NEW YORK AREA: There is no epidemic of infantile paralysis in the New York area. During the end of summer and early fall there is usually a number of sporadic cases throughout the country. To date for the year 1937 only 124 cases have occurred in New York City. The year 1936 hit a low for the number of cases: 41 in all.

PRINCIPLES IN HANDLING AN EPIDEMIC: When there is an epidemic of infantile paralysis, the chances for exposure should be reduced by keeping children away from crowds and public gatherings. This means schools, movies, swimming pools, gymnasiums, etc. And parents must be taught to seek medical aid at the slightest appearance of fever, vomiting, headache, or stiffness of the neck.

Calling All Parents

1—Don't become panicky if your child is exposed to a case of infantile paralysis. Remember always that the great majority of individuals are naturally immune, and the older the child, the less the likelihood of his developing the disease.

2—Don't flee the area of infection. If your child has been exposed, transferring him to another area will not help. Sit tight.

3—in the presence of a near-epidemic or an actual epidemic do not take your child or children to crowded places.

MOTION PICTURES

"Cinema at its finest!"
N. Y. Times.
AMKINO Presents
Baltic Deputy
12 St. E. 25c to 1
of W. 25c to 1

"2nd TRUMPET WALK"
"Remarkable success...the dearest essence of Gorki with brilliant added touches!"—DAILY WORKER.
LOWER DEPTHS
from the cele. MAXIM GORKI
Extra! HEART OF SPAIN
55th St. Playhouse
E. of 7 Ave.
C. 5-8425

"The Story of the Turkish Revolution"
FRITS KORTNER, NELS ANSTER in
'ABDUL THE DAMNED'
Also
Carole Lombard "20th Century"
WORLD 49 ST. 153 West
of 7 Ave. OR 7 Ave.

Second Big Week
AMKINO presents
THE LAST NIGHT
Century 2nd Ave. Main 25c
car. 12 St. E. Main 25c

SQUIRE THEATRE 25c
(REQUIRE)

Young America

By George Poole

If you don't watch out, Mr. Reactionary, your future victims will haunt you—now. Beware or a fate similar to Seattle's Mayor, Johnny Dore, will befall you. Two hundred of his future victims, masquerading as ghosts, recently camped on his doorstep—and wailed mournfully.

There is a strike of Newspaper Guild members in Seattle. Mayor Dore was foolish enough to threaten that any Guild picket "who resists (Dore's orders) will go to jail, anyone who resists too much will go to the hospital or to the morgue."

So the future victims of Johnny Dore decided to organize and haunt the mayor and his henchman, Mr. Beck. The organization is growing rapidly and knows that every citizen of Seattle is a potential member. But haunting is only one part of the program. We'll let them tell you the rest.

"Inasmuch as Dore's policies will soon make ghosts of us all, we do pledge ourselves to practice HAUNTING a few of the people around Seattle who have uneasy consciences anyhow."

"We do not protest Mayor Dore's apparent belief that he has any MORGUE on the people of Seattle."

"We don't mind helping anyone who went in the FRONT DOOR of the County-City Building to retire by means of the BECK-DORE combination if he insists."

"We declare our belief that Seattle is going FORWARD even if Dore is going BACKWARD."

"We do boycott the Beck and Dore novel, the Northwest version of 'Goon with his Wind.'"

"We do affirm our belief that the relation of Beck, Dore and the next city election may be summed up in the auctioneer's phrase—"

"We do dedicate ourselves to the ending of Beck Seat Driving in city politics."

The new Champion of Youth will appear October 1st. It will have a new format, designed by some of the best people around Seattle who have uneasy consciences anyhow.

A Managing Board, of whom two are trade unionists, will choose the material, make assignments and guide the policy of the magazine. The Champion will be an anti-fascist, pro-labor magazine.

Among the articles in the first issue are an autobiographical sketch of James Carey and an interview with Sylvia Sydney. I hope all of our League members will order their copies beforehand.

The Bronx County League members have been preparing for a writers' and artists' conference. Well laid plans are completed and the event will take place on Sept. 25th at 1:30 P.M. at 306 E. 149th St.

The conference will inaugurate classes in journalism, the short story, drama, poetry and art.

CCNY Optimistic With Vets And First Sane Schedule

TYLER HILL, Pa., Sept. 16.—Free from the shadow of those usual two season-finishers with Manhattan and N.Y.U., City College's football team is taking shape quickly at the Wayne County Club here.

Coach Benny Friedman rates the team as at least as good as any he has yet had at CCNY.

A new style of attack will feature the Beavers' play this year when they oppose the various components of a considerably easier schedule than those of previous years.

Friedman has plenty of veterans this year, but not many replacements. For this purpose he is trying to build up a team of "60 minute men."

The CCNY's mentor estimates that he has a squad of 18 working men. Graduation losses were not great, consisting mainly of Roy Illiott, All-City tackle, Bill

Dwyer at end, Bill Rockwell at halfback and Julie Levine and Mike Michel, quarters.

Chris Weisbrod has been shifted over from halfback to fill in at the signal-calling position. Although he totes 156 pounds, he does a fine all-around job.

Co-Captain Walter Schimney will be at full; Jim Clancy, 185 pound former end and brassy 195 pound Yale Latin will fill in at halfback.

A crack center aggregation promises a strong line. Co-Captain Bill Silverman and Leon Garbarsky at guards and Jerry Stein holding up center will put the crimp in many of the line plays coming their way.

The end positions will be filled in by last year's duo, Art Jacobs and Al Weiner while 210 pound Charlie Wilford and 240 pound Henry Schickman hold up the tackle positions.

The schedule: Oct. 2, Brooklyn College at Lewisohn Stadium; 9, Albright at Lewisohn Stadium; 16, Susquehanna at Seligman; 23, Hobart at Geneva; 30, Providence at Lewisohn Stadium; Nov. 6, St. Joseph at Lewisohn Stadium; 13, Moravian at Bethlehem.

WINGDALE, N. Y. Telephone: Wingdale 51

CAMP UNITY

Last Chance to Spend a Week-End at Camp Unity

Camp closes September 19th! Spend the remaining few days amidst a glorious Indian Summer setting. Boating, swimming, tennis and social activities. Come out early and take advantage of every moment left.

Saturday Program: REX INGRAM and His Deep River Boys

WEEKLY RATES \$17 for Tents \$19 for Bungalows

WEEK END RATES \$3.00 per day

CAMP CARS Leave Co-operative House, 2700 Bx. Pk. East every day at 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M.

N. Y. Office Room 209, 35 E. 12th St. Tel. AL 4-1148

For Information Call CAMP UNITY

Camp Nitgedaiget BEACON, NEW YORK

BUNGALOWS FACING THE HUDSON RIVER HOTEL ROOMS

Sports and Activities for Young and Old SWIMMING

Dancing Every Night

Only \$16 per week—\$3 per day

CARS LEAVE daily from 2700 Bronx Park E. at 10 A.M. Fri. & Sat. 10 A.M. 3:30 P.M. and 7 P.M. Tel. BEACON 131. City office EStAbrook 4-1408.

Save a Dime a Day and pave the way for Socialism! Help build the \$500,000 Party and Press Fund.

REDUCED PRICES—Indian Summer September to October 10th

CAMP F.O.N. WEST NORWOOD, N. J.

Proceeds for Daily Worker Rates PER DAY \$10

Bungalows for 2-3. Public Service Busses leave every Fri. 6:10, Sat. 9:30 A.M. from 167th St. and St. Nicholas Ave. (Broadway) Direct to Camp. Also every hour to Branch Ave. West Norwood. Fare 30c.

BOUST HARVEY RALLY

8 P.M., FRIDAY, SEPT. 17, 1937

Chas. Krumbein, Speaker

— See — "YOUTH OF MAXIM"

at BOHEMIAN HALL

29-19 24th Ave., Astoria, L. I. Admission: ASTORIA BRANCH COMMUNIST PARTY.

DAILY WORKER

Page 10

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1937

See Jim Crow In Big Leagues Nearing End

Paige's Challenge, Di-Mag's Statement Add to Fan Pressure

The bombshell that Satchel Paige, ace Negro pitcher, threw into the ranks of organized baseball yesterday with his challenge of the series winners, was causing a lot of talk around town today.

Baseball observers agreed that the long-contested issue of allowing Negroes to play in the big leagues was coming to a head, with the chances in favor of the Jim-Crow walls breaking down by 1939, if not next year.

Last spring the Sunday Worker sports page inaugurated the drive to end Jim Crow in America's national pastime. National League President Ford Frick was queried as to whether there was any written rule barring Negro performers.

PASSED THE BUCK He admitted that there weren't and passed the buck along to the individual club owners. They passed it along, too, making it clear that there was an unwritten Jim-Crow law operating in baseball.

But the campaign had been started and picked up momentum gradually. The full emergence of Negro athletes as top-notchers in other sports threw the spotlight more strongly than ever on baseball, the lone holdout. Negro track stars single-handedly won enough points to give the United States the Olympic Championship; Joe Lewis crashed through to the heavyweight championship of the world; John Henry Lewis was light-heavyweight champion; Henry Armstrong arose as the classical little fighter and sure to grab the feather title; Homer Harris was elected football captain of the Iowa University football team.

All these things made the position of organized baseball more outrageous and out of the spirit of the times, but it took some definite steps to crystallize sentiment.

THINGS HAPPEN The Daily Worker Sports Page ran a big story Monday, quoting Joe DiMaggio as admitting that Satchel Paige was the best pitcher he ever faced. And followed up with an interview with Paige in which he told of the many games he had beaten big leaguers in, of the way the crowds had enthusiastically received mixed games.

He asked for ordinary American citizenship in the shape of either a game between the World Series winners with his Negro All-Stars, to show that they belonged in playing ability, or a poll to be taken by the fans as to whether they wanted Negro play or not—a poll which everyone knows would be overwhelmingly in favor of ending the un-American discrimination in practice.

The reaction to all this is coming—and it looks as though the fans' voice may finally prevail.

THE DODGERS Face Cubs And Giants

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Crashing Through the Sports Headlines

SPORTS SECTION

DAILY BLAH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1937

Giants Win 3; Dodgers Take 1

AFTER a blow for six weeks, the Dodgers' offense finally broke through in the seventh inning with a home run by Ed Delmonico.

Reds, 4 to 3

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CALLING ALL FANS!
Send in Your
Votes for the Sports
Page in the Big
Daily Drive

GIANTS WIN, LEAD BY 3 1/2

Close in on Flag as Melton Blanks Pirates 3-0—Bees Blank Sliding Cubs; 7-0—Yankees Massacre Indians at Stadium

A couple of shutouts brought the New York Giants a lot closer to the National League flag yesterday.

The shutouts were dealt by lanky Cliff Melton of the Giants and one of the veteran rookies of the amazing Boston Bees pitching staff. The scores: Giants 3, Pittsburgh 0, Boston 7, Chicago 0.

The day's events gave the Giants a 3 1/2 game lead over the fast crumbling Cubs, and just about puts the revived Terrymen "in" at this stage of the game for a repeat performance with the Yankees in the Series.

Rookie Jim Tobin gave the Giants a battle of it till the eighth, holding them to a 1-0 margin till the eighth, when a barrage of singles by the Giants big guns scored two runs.

Jojo Moore and Mel Ott as usual got their hits, and Jim Rippe helped along.

In Chicago the collapse of the Cubs became complete as the hitless Bees came off five Chicago pitchers for fourteen hits while Jim Turner held them away from the home plate.

Lee, Root, Logan, Parmelee and Shoun paraded before the Chi fans as the pennant hopes of the battling Windy City boys faded.

YANKEES WIN EASILY In the other league, the coasting New York Yankees showed that yesterday's Cleveland victory (their first in the big city) was all a mistake by shelling the Indians 8-1.

Lefty Gomez won his 19th game of the year with ease, holding the visitors to 3 hits and fanning seven.

Rolfe, Haffner and Powell did a series of short scoring innings, with none of the usual long range Yankee clouting. But runs are runs, as the Giants will discover.

Eastern I.L.G.W.U. Title The I.L.G.W.U. All-Stars from New York City, who recently took over the Sing Sing baseball team, will meet the Philadelphia Joint Board nine, victor over all the sand lot teams in that area, for the championship of the Eastern Conference of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union this Sunday afternoon at 1 P.M. at Prospect Park. The game will be played on Diamond 1.

The public will be admitted free of charge.

GIANTS ACQUIRE BROWN, BY YANK

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